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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1365

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## INTERNATIONAL

### BRIEFS

MOROCCAN POLITICIAN IN TASHKENT--(UZTAG) L. el-Forkani, member of the party Politburo of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces of Morocco, who is in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government in connection with the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the organization of the USSR, has arrived in Tashkent. [Excerpt] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Dec 82 p 1]

CSO: 1807/103

## NATIONAL

### SOCIALIST ART'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 18 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Text] "Soviet artists see their main duty in actively participating in communist construction, being effective assistants to the Party in affirming its great ideals and in waging an uncompromising struggle against everything that hinders social progress," said Nikolai Ponomarev, leader of the Union of USSR Artists, opening a Congress of the Union in Moscow on January 17.

Fine arts, he said, have become inseparable from the achievements of the Soviet people in other fields.

Ponomarev said that the past few years have seen the vigorous process of the cross-fertilization of the national cultures of the USSR's peoples, which beneficially tells on the work of artists in all Soviet constituent republics.

Reviewing the progress of fine arts in the five years since the previous Congress, Ponomarev dealt with achievements in easel and portrait painting. Painters create the images of Soviet people and reveal their characters in inseparable contact with major events in the life of Soviet society, he said. The more important works of fine arts stand out for passionate civicism, ideological dedication and broad social generalisations.

Soviet artists, Ponomarev went on to say, have always tried to depict the ideals of the man of a new world by creating the images of the builders of communism. Artists actively contributed to the shaping of the character, views and moral and aesthetic ideals of Soviet people. This is a main calling of Soviet artists.

In the recent years Soviet artists have considerably expanded professional contacts with their counterparts from other countries and the international prestige of socialist culture has grown markedly, Ponomarev stressed. This is proved by a growing interest in Soviet exhibitions abroad. In the past five years over 10,000 works by Soviet painters, sculptors and graphic artists have been exhibited in other countries.

A major factor of today's international situation in fine arts is that Soviet painters closely cooperate with their colleagues from other socialist countries in developing socialist culture, he went on to say.

"Today, when ideological struggle has become particularly acute, the role and responsibility of socialist art in the struggle for peace and social progress and in humanely countering the corrupting influence which modernism produces on the minds and hearts of people in the capitalist countries, are assuming a truly global importance," Ponomarev said.

The Congress of USSR artists will continue for four days.

(TASS, January 17. In full)

CSO: 1812/75

NATIONAL

## LARGE-SCALE MACHINERY MISAPPROPRIATION IN LAND RECLAMATION MINISTRY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by special IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Pleshevenya, under rubric "From a Session of the USSR Committee of People's Control": "Wasteful 'Kindness': State Discipline Is Being Broken Crudely at Glavsredvolgovoystroy"]

[Text] Whatever you say, Ivan Petrovich Kuznetsov is a person of astonishing kindness. By this sincere quality of his, he has won fame and respect not only in the main administration that he manages in the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management, but also far beyond its limits. It is that "kindness" that we shall be discussing.

But first about the main administration itself, which is located in the city of Saratov. It is carrying out the construction of irrigation systems and projects designed for economic assimilation in Saratov Oblast. During the past ten years the organizations in the main administration have turned over for operation approximately 400,000 hectares of irrigated land. In addition, remodeling, reorganization, and the increase in the rate to which the systems are provided with water have been carried out on considerable areas. Large volumes of work have been fulfilled to construct the very large Komsomol'skaya and Privolzhskaya Irrigation Systems, which have been stipulated by the USSR Food Program.

A tremendous amount of assistance has been rendered by the state to Glavsredvolgovoystroy. The main administration has more than 1250 excavators, scrapers, and bulldozers, 600 tractors, more than 3000 trucks, and a large amount of other vehicles and pieces of machinery, which have been concentrated in ten trusts, two administrations, and 15 specialized mobile mechanized columns (MMC) and ten motor-transport organizations. The main administration has a solid administrative and economic staff -- seven deputy chiefs, hundreds of specialists in various areas of specialization, and a collective of many thousands of mechanizers and other workers.

But when the USSR Committee of People's Control analyzed the economic results that had been achieved by the main administration and the effectiveness of its use of the technology, things did not exactly jibe there. For example, for the ESh-10/70 walking excavator, which costs more than a million rubles, the annual output is 45-87 percent of the planned output. Last year, for the first nine months, it was operated only 54 hours, but was being repaired for more than a



thousand hours. For the main administration as a whole, the use of the basic earth-digging machines is 20 percent lower than in other similar organizations that are subordinate to union ministries and departments, and, as compared with a neighboring administration, Glavvolgovoostroy, is almost a third less.

The excavators, bulldozers, and scrapers operate, as a rule, in a single shift. Their efficiency as a whole for Glavredvolgovoostroy is reduced to 83.3 percent of the rated efficiency. As of the moment of the inspection, out of 158 earth-digging machines that were not working, 95 were standing idle because of technical defects, and 57 because of the lack of mechanizers. The "records" in the main administration for an uneconomical attitude to the technology belongs to the Komsomol'skvodstroy Trust, which is administered by Yu. Roshchin. At that trust almost half the earth-digging machines are operating at less than their full capacity. The norms are not being fulfilled, and the efficiency of technology is slightly more than half that for the main administration on the average.

The irresponsible and casual attitude of the administrators of the main administration toward the fulfillment of their immediate duties, an attitude which, incidentally, is also transmitted to the workers subordinate to it, also manifests itself in other instances. I. Kuznetsov and his deputies themselves do not have any concern about keeping the technology intact, and they do not require that of their subordinates. For example, in the MMC of the Balakovovoostroy Trust, the Saratovoostroy Administration, and a number of other places, no parking places have been set up for the vehicles, and there are no sheds or areas with a hard surface. At MMC-13 of the same Komsomol'skvodstroy Trust, out of 36 pieces of machinery that have been placed on the production base, not a single one was put in the proper order. As a result of the violation of the rules for operating and storing equipment, at MMC-55 alone, in the Marksvodstroy Trust, during the past two and a half years, 33 pieces of different equipment were written off prior to the expiration of their service life; in organizations of the Volgo-uralvodstroy Administration, 13; and of Saratovoostroy, 9. For the main administration as a whole, 140 machines with a residual cost of more than 100,000 rubles were written off prematurely.

The inspection revealed other situations which, if I might be so bold as to state, are all explained by the same type of "kindness" on the part of I. P. Kuznetsov. He is to blame for the loss of the nation's property for which there is no price. Some of the equipment is simply squandered. This "kindness," apparently, is built on the fact that the chief of the main administration does not have to worry about tomorrow, that is, about any compensation for the technology that is "departing" from his department. The ministry lavishly supplies the main administration with newer and newer machines, without being concerned about what return is being given by those that are already available there. That is why the word "departing" was put in quotation marks by us, because, within the sight of the administrators of the main administration, the trusts, the administrations, and the MMC's, the equipment is getting ruined in the open air and becoming inoperable, or it is being cannibalized for the purpose of. . . supplying spare parts!

Truly I. Kuznetsov's "kindness" (and this will have to be stated once again) does not know any borders. If he has an excessive amount of technology, why shouldn't he share it with others. And so he gives out expensive "souvenirs" right and left in the form of tractors, scrapers, trucks, etc., to local organizations that are even

located farm beyond the limits of Saratov Oblast. The lucky recipients of such "souvenirs" include kolkhozes, sovkhoses, railroads. . . The "presents" from the main administration have also been given to the Rostorgodezhda Administration, a boarding school in Tuapse, etc.

This is how all this is described in a document of the USSR Committee of People's Control: "The administrators of the main administration, having at their disposal broad opportunities for supplementing the pool of land-reclamation machines through the use of funds allocated by the state for land reclamation, took the path of selling them at bargain rates. During the years 1980, 1981, and the first half of 1982 alone, the main administration sold to the outside: six K-700 type tractors; five truck cranes; 13 pipe-layers, graders, and stump removers; 21 trucks; 38 scrapers, bulldozers, and excavators; and a number of other machines. In most instances they were sold at the personal order of the chief of the main administration, Comrade Kuznetsov, to enterprises and organizations having nothing to do with land reclamation. . . The total value of the earth-digging and other machines that were sold by this method is more than 600,000 rubles."

When serious failures to fulfill the planned land-reclamation operations occurred, the administrators of the main administration sought earnings on the outside, and rented the equipment. It was for that reason that a tower crane belonging to the Saratovvodstroy Administration turned up on the Volga Railroad, and an E-2503 excavator belonging to the Komsomol'skvodstroy Trust turned up at a brick plant.

But the largest amount of work that had to be done "for hire" was the work of motor transport, which could not even cope with its own shipments. At ATP-10, more than 30 percent of the total freight turnover was made up of shipments for outside enterprises or organizations. To whom did the drivers from the land-reclamation administration make deliveries, and what did they deliver? Here are a few addresses: trolleybus yard, meat and dairy combine, wind-instruments plant, and several others. "This clientele, just like the Rostorgodezhda Administration," I. Kuznetsov explained at a committee session, "is needed by us."

Who, then, is to blame for what occurred at Glavsvredvolgovodstroy, of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management? The answer to that question is a complicated one. Of course, the administrators of the main administration did not deny their own blame, although previously they had been inclined to give various objective reasons as justification.

The USSR Committee of People's Control gave the chief of the main administration, I. P. Kuznetsov, a strict reprimand and warned him that if he did not take steps to eliminate the shortcomings that had been revealed, he would be brought to stricter accountability, up to and including removal from the position that he occupies.

For having used poor business practices in using and storing the land-reclamation machines and equipment and for having written off equipment ahead of time, the manager of the Komsomol'skvodstroy Trust, Yu. V. Roshchik, was given a strict reprimand. To make partial restitution for the loss incurred by the state, he was ordered to pay monetary compensation in the amount of two months' salary. A guidance statement has been issued to Deputy Minister T. P. Senkevich.

But that does not put an end to the situation. One asks, where was the vigilant eye of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management? Why did the ministry,

knowing about the high level to which its main administration was provided with technical equipment, keep reducing its planned assignments over a number of years, especially for the output rate of the machines? Are we really to believe that that created a high organizational spirit in the work of the main administration and increased the responsibility and awareness of discipline on the part of its administrators? That is the first question. And, secondly, Deputy Minister T. P. Senkevich himself, at the committee session, was forced to admit that the ministry and he personally had carried out insufficient supervision of the work being done by the main administration. The inspectors from the ministry who were checking the affairs in the main administration failed to notice any serious shortcomings in its work, but, on the contrary, described the situation there as being satisfactory.

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CSO: 1800/573

## NATIONAL

### GROWING ROLE FOR WALL NEWSPAPERS SEEN

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian no 18, Sep 82 pp 68-72

[Article by V. Chumak, consultant of the office of political education of Oktyabr'skiy CPSU Raykom, Moscow: "High Militancy for the Large-Circulation and Wall Press"]

[Text] At enterprises and construction projects, at scientific-research and planning institutes and at organizations and institutions of our rayon, 11 large-circulation and about 1,000 wall newspapers are issued; four radio-broadcasting editorial offices are also in operation. They influence all sides of the material and spiritual life of labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee, as we know, approved the initiative of a number of collectives of the capital's leading enterprises proposing the launching of a competition for wide-scale use of the achievements of science and technology for the purpose of ensuring economy of labor, material and power resources. This initiative found a warm response among the rayon's workers. The party raykom made sure that the factory-plant press was actively included in the campaign for economy and thrift.

The question was discussed at the bureau. Analysis showed that certain party organizations are making insufficient use of the resources of the press and radio in the struggle for a very strict regime of economy and in the inculcation in people of a zealous and proprietary attitude toward the public good. The party committee of Krasnyy Proletariy Plant, in particular, was issued a serious rebuke. The collective of the enterprise is one of the initiators of the patriotic initiative. And would not one think that the local paper DVIGATEL' would set the propaganda for the valuable initiative and act wholeheartedly as the leader in the realization of this most important matter? But the newspaper far from immediately got the drift of things. Its pages were at times filled with shallow, insignificant and sometimes simply casual materials of little bearing on the main topic. Such a situation, it was pointed out at the bureau, became possible because the plant's party committee exercises insufficiently concrete and skilled control over its newspaper and poorly boosts its militancy and effectiveness.

It should be said that at the plant proper conclusions were made from the criticism. At the present time there is here a council for the press and a public

editorial board is in operation. A long-term plan has been worked out for the editorial board. Permanent headings have appeared "Production reserves--into the five-year fund," "A course for economy of resources" and others. A substantive, concrete discussion is continuing from issue to issue on the advantages of the new forms of brigade organization and stimulation of labor; accumulated experience is disseminated. DVIGATEL' is taking an active part in the general rayon worker-correspondent check "For economy of labor, material and power resources."

On the whole, large-circulation newspaper and radio-broadcasting editorial staffs have published or transmitted over the radio more than 500 materials on the subject of economy and thrift. More than 300 worker-correspondent checks have been carried out; about 1,500 worker correspondents participated in them. All this has enabled labor collectives to save much ferrous metal and electric power.

The prestige, militancy and effectiveness of the 'small press' depends to a decisive degree on the level of party guidance. There where party committees and bureaus correctly establish their relations with editorial boards, direct their activities on a daily basis and provide them with the necessary aid and support, the press and radio serve there as real organizers and educators of workers. Deserved respect is enjoyed by the large-circulation newspapers TRIBUNA STROITEL'YA (USSR Central Academic Construction), NASHA PRAVDA (Krasnyy Oktyabr' Confectionery Factory), ZA SOVETSKOYE STANKOSTROYENIYE (ENIIMS Scientific-Production Association) and many wall newspapers.

The party committee of the Experimental Scientific-Research Institute for Metal-Cutting Machine Tools and Stankokonstruktsiya Plant (ENIIMS Scientific-Production Association) characteristically devote daily attention to their newspaper. "We," says party-committee secretary P.P. Yevseyev, "establish relations on the basis of party principles with the personnel of the editorial board, and we do not permit petty overseeing, especially commanding and administering. Quite the contrary, we try to entrust to the comrades as much as possible and to develop their initiative and self-initiated activity. The party committee examines and approves plans of the editorial board, determines the main directions in the work of the large-circulation newspaper ZA SOVETSKOYE STANKOSTROYENIYE. The editor and his associates are inevitably invited to meetings of the party committee, meetings of the party-operational aktiv and production conferences. This permits them to be in the course of all current and future tasks which are resolved by the party organization and labor collective.

Each year, the party committee listens to the editor's report and approves the composition of the public editorial board, which includes four editorial staffs. Each staff prepares according to a schedule one of the four issues of the newspaper issued in the course of a month. The members of the public editorial board consist of associates of the scientific-research institute and the most experienced production workers and specialists of the plant who love newspaper work and possess the inborn qualities of organizers. The membership of the public editorial board includes many wall-newspapermen. They help not only in making the large-circulation paper interesting, substantive but are also going through a good practical school, which has a positive effect on the overall

ideological and political level of the wall newspapers. This is also helped by the council for a wall press created under the party committee. The council assists in the direction of the work of the editorial boards and informs and instructs wall-newspapermen and organizes the training of the worker-correspondent aktiv.

The rayon party committee directs party organizations and the large-circulation and wall press in the direction of deep and comprehensive elucidation of the life of the labor collective and the ability to awaken in people kind feelings and thoughts, to help them disclose their capacities and possibilities in the struggle for boosting efficiency of production and quality of work and to make fuller use of reserves at each workplace. Today much is being done in the rayon in regard to spreading of the new initiative of the Muscovites, which was approved by the city party committee. The idea of the initiative advanced by the collectives of leading enterprises, including Machine-Tool Building Plant imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze is to assure above-plan growth of profit through reduction of production cost.

The decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the food program approved by it are deeply understood at party organizations and among workers of the rayon's collectives. The socialist competition for maximum use of internal reserves and resources has been launched with new force. Each enterprises and every labor collective try to make their contribution to the struggle common to the whole country of accomplishing the tasks set by the party. The atmosphere of labor competitiveness and collective quests is clearly reflected in the local press. The content and trend of large-circulation and wall newspapers is shown by the headings appearing from issue to issue: "The Food Program in Action," "The Decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to Be Implemented" and others.

At the raykom, a special press conference was held, which helped editors of newspapers and radio broadcasting and public correspondents to better understand ways of realizing the food program, to determine the subject matter of publications and to outline long-range plans. Incidentally, lively exchanges with journalists and activists of the factory-plant press have become a good tradition among us. It is arranged that they be regularly informed of the most important directions of the organizational and political work of the rayon party organizations and problems relating to the economy and social development of the rayon. Subject matter has been worked out for appearances by secretaries and chiefs of raykom departments and heads of the ispolkom of the rayon soviet of people's deputies before personnel of the press.

At the Department of Propaganda and Agitation, a public council for the press, consisting of 15 persons, is in operation. Its membership includes skilled journalists of the publishing houses "Nauka" and "Mysl'" and the journal SOTSIALISTICHESKOYE SOREVNOVANIYE located in our rayon as well as the most experienced editors of the large-circulation newspapers, active worker correspondents, leading specialists and scientists. They provide a great deal of help to the party raykom in the everyday guidance of the factory-plant press, improvement of its content and political direction and prepare subject-matter

surveys of the newspapers and the radio broadcasts, conduct inspections and hold exhibits of the wall press as well as give consultations.

The council for the press has taken part in the preparations for a meeting of the rayon party aktiv on questions of ideological-political education of the scientific-technical intelligentsia as well as a conference of the ideological aktiv on a book by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev "Vospominaniya" [Reminiscences]. On the request of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation, the council is studying the practical experience of party supervision of the mass information media at enterprises and organizations and is generalizing the accumulated experience. Attention, for example, should be directed to the practice of the party committee of the State Scientific-Research and Planning Institute of the Rare-Metal Industry (Giredmet) of holding so-called "newspaper hours," where the director of the institute, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences E.P. Bochkarev, heads of laboratories and leading specialists acquaint colleagues of the editorial staff and activists of the large-circulation and wall press with forthcoming tasks, indicate subjects of talks and answer numerous questions. This experience was described at the conference of secretaries of party organizations and editors at the party raykom; today "newspaper hours" are now being held at many labor collectives.

The party raykom devotes special attention to boosting the effectiveness and militancy of the factory-plant press and the effectiveness of critical comments. The Department of Propaganda and Agitation regularly listens to reports by party bureaus and committees on these questions. The general tendency is such that not a single speech of criticism, not a single business proposal remain unnoticed by the party organization. All critical materials of the large-circulation and the wall newspaper are examined as a rule at sessions of bureaus and party committees, and concrete measures are adopted concerning them. But there are cases where a raykom is obliged to correct this or that party organization. Thus at the raykom bureau the actions of the party committee and management of the 2nd State Bearing Plant were severely censured as they had failed to create conditions for development of principled criticism and self-criticism in the large-circulation newspaper but had required that their staff members 'coordinate' all critical comments or, in other words, "ask permission for criticism." It is clear that such actions cannot be tolerated.

Practice shows that the prestige of both a wall and a large-circulation newspaper is affected by the example of personal participation in it of the director and the tone of his discussion with readers. It must not be said that until now secretaries of party committees and party bureaus, directors and chief specialists of enterprises, directors of scientific institutions and other organizations of the rayon have not come out in their newspapers. It is another matter that their comments were most often coordinated with the red-figure dates of the calendar. This is the character of publications: essentially reports timed to celebrations rather than related to reserves that remain buried. Of late, the picture has changed markedly. Heads of labor collectives and public organizations use increasingly frequently and eagerly the opportunity presented them by the newspapers and radio of discussing with readers this or that burning question and concentrating their attention on the solution of

priority tasks. Such a possibility is being used by the personnel of the raykom apparatus, including First Secretary Yu.V. Rebrov. They look upon the forum of factory-plant newspapers as a means of strengthening ties with the masses.

The raykom is constantly directing party committees and bureaus to provide effective aid to editorial staffs in the expansion and strengthening of their ties with the worker-correspondent aktiv and in the formation of public editorial boards, worker-correspondent positions non-T/O departments and headquarters of effectiveness. At the editorial staff of NOVATOR, a large-circulation newspaper of Machine-Tool Building Plant imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, they remember well the writing debuts of the brigade leader of assemblers Hero of Socialist Labor V.G. Komarov and turner Laureate of the USSR State Prize Ye.P. Kop'yev. Their first remarks may not have been the acme of perfection, but at the same time one felt the deep interest of the authors in production affairs and their intolerance of defects. Colleagues of the editorial staff put out much effort to nurture them into active worker correspondents. Today Delegate of the 26th CPSU Congress Ye.P. Kop'yev is the author of many articles published in city and central newspapers, while V.G. Komarov has issued a book "Obshchestvennyy dolg rabochego" [The Public Duty of a Worker] through Izdatel'stvo "Molodaya Gvardiya".

On the decision of the party raykom's bureau, a rayon seminar on the theory and practice of the Soviet press has been created for editors and public correspondents. About 100 attendees are engaged in this. The program includes lectures, practice work, exchange of experience and creative discussions. The instructional forms used are of the type of cross observations. Two or three editors of large-circulation or wall newspapers visit according to a schedule each other at their workplaces and exchange experience on publication of the newspapers and work organization of editorial boards and then at the seminar share their impressions with their colleagues; they describe journalistic discoveries and methods of work and make comments and wishes. Such practice in the contacts of journalists and worker correspondents brings them especially closer together, is mutually enriching and gives rise to creative competition.

Studies at the rayon school of the ideological aktiv contribute to the expansion of the breadth of vision of journalists and activists of the large-circulation and wall press, growth of their political consciousness and upgrading of work qualities. This year special stress has been laid on the thorough study of the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress. Senior officials of the CPSU Moscow City Committee, scientists and specialists have been presenting lectures on topical problems of the party's domestic and foreign policy to their listeners.

Many colleagues of the large-circulation press and radio and worker-correspondent cadres are improving their political and professional knowledge at the Faculty of Journalism at the city university of Marxism-Leninism and at the University of Worker Correspondents imeni M.I. Ul'yanova. Each year there are sent here up to 20 of the most promising public correspondents and staff personnel of large-circulation newspapers. Today more than 200 journalists and editors of the rayon's wall newspapers have higher political education. The raykom has for its aim for all our editors to get it.



A good school of practical learning and improvement of journalistic skill exists in review competitions of the wall and large-circulation press and local radio broadcasting conducted on the decisions of the raykom bureau. It permits the disclosure and display of the best experience in the establishment and standards of newspaper formats, utilization of genres, forms and methods of work with the author aktiv. Recently at such a review competition experience was generalized in the elucidation of the patriotic movement of labor collectives for economy and thrift. On the basis of the results, a decree was adopted by the raykom bureau. Winners were named. They include--the editor of a large-circulation newspaper of USSR Central Academic Construction TRIBUNA STROITEL'YA, the radio-broadcasting editorial staff of Krasnyy Proletariy Machine-Tool Building Plant, the editorial board of the wall newspaper ISSLEDOVATEL' NEDR of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Mineral Raw Materials.

The next review competition, the results of which will be summarized toward the end of the year, is dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. At the present time, the pages of large-circulation and wall newspapers contain new headings and substantive materials. The shock watch of Muscovites in honor of the forthcoming celebration is being given wide publicity. Many newspaper and editorial staffs engaged in radio broadcasting have provided an opportunity for pacemakers and innovators of production--representatives of various nationalities--to speak their piece; they regularly describe the growing friendship and developing competitions with collectives of related enterprises and institutions of union republics.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize the following: all that has been done and is being done by the rayon party organization to strengthen supervision of the local press and radio constitutes only a part of that many-sided and multilevel activity that is aimed at the improvement and reorganization of many sectors and spheres of ideological influences. Our large-circulation and wall press is growing, and its prestige, militancy and effectiveness are mounting. But we are far from the thought that its resources and reserves have been exhausted. This is now being graphically shown at the rayon party committee by talks with editors of newspapers and radio and secretaries of party organizations. In the course of these talks, new creative ideas and interesting journalistic approaches to the illumination of the social-economic development of the rayon and communist education of workers are developed. At the same time, complaints are also heard: here and there insufficient consideration is given in regard to the working conditions of plant journalists and their living conditions.

The party raykom is striving to have party organizations and operational cadres heed most attentively the needs and requirements of journalists and create for them the necessary conditions for creative labor. Especially since the rayon has many examples to emulate. The party committees of the Machine-Tool Building Plant imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze and the USSR Central Academic Construction, for example, devote constant attention to the working and living conditions of journalists and are stimulating in every possible way their creative activity. Here together with winners of socialist competition, the best public correspondents are rewarded with free tourist trips to cities of the country. Worker

correspondents and journalists are not bypassed in apportioning of trips to sanatoriums and rest homes.

The rayon party committee sees in the 'small press' a reliable support and a genuine forum for party and public opinion. Consequently efforts are being applied to further boost its militancy and effectiveness in the education and mobilization of workers for successful implementation of the grandiose plans of the party and the attainment of new gains in the current five-year plan.

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NATIONAL

IN CHUKOTIYA, FATHER FROST IS 54, MOSCOW PAPER REPORTS

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by G. Krasnogor (Anadyr): "How Old is Father Frost?"]

[Text] How old is Father Frost? If one is speaking about Chukotiya, one can answer quite precisely: 54. It is exactly this many years ago that Chukotiya children first met the fairy tale figures Father Frost and his granddaughter, Snow Maiden on the shore of Lavrentiye Bay at the cultural base that had just opened. Since that time Father Frost who was previously unknown to the Chukchis and the Eskimos, dressed, true, not in a sheepskin coat but in a native costume, was a welcome guest in each school, in each home and in each distant reindeer camp.

Now the role of the good winter magician is being played by workers of the mobile agitation and cultural brigade of the Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug. In land rovers, helicopters and airplanes they have followed land and air routes that join the central farmsteads of the sovkhozes with the temporary field camps of the reindeer breeders in the tundra and taiga.

The magic knapsacks of the Father Frosts contained not only the traditional gifts for children and adults. Participants in the New Year's agitation trips are speaking at the field camps about the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and are organizing amateur talent shows and photography exhibits that reflect the labor and life of the northern workers and discuss those bright changes that were brought to the Chukotiya Peninsula by Great October.

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## NATIONAL

### RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN PARTY INFORMATION SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 93-104

[Article by I. A. Shvets: "The Embodiment of Lenin's Ideas Concerning Intraparty Information in the Activities of the CPSU]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress thoroughly analyzed the tendencies of the party's development and the very important theoretical and practical aspects of its administrative activities at the present-day stage, and provided clear instructions pertaining to vital problems of party construction. They are directed at the taking of all steps to consolidate Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership.

In this regard, note was made of the great importance of intraparty information<sup>1</sup>. The congress's decisions direct the party agencies and all the party organizations toward the further improvement of that information so that it serves more effectively the interests of the party's development on the basis of democratic centralism, the reinforcement of its ties with the masses, its unity with the people, and the increasing of its guiding role in society.

In the work of improving the intraparty information system, the CPSU is invariably guided by Leninist ideas, and is concerned that those ideas are embodied with greater and greater completeness in the daily activities of the party organizations and committees and are creatively employed in practice. Thus the CPSU guarantees the intensification of the effectiveness of the intraparty information system as an instrument of management, as a means of education and control<sup>2</sup>.

V. I. Lenin deserves the credit for developing the principles and the fundamental problems of intraparty information, and for determining its functions and role in the process of party guidance of society.

Very important principles with regard to questions of intraparty information were advanced by V. I. Lenin as early as the period before the October Revolution, during the creation and establishment of the Bolshevik Party as a new type of proletarian party, during the period of its struggle to overthrow the autocracy and the bourgeois-landlord system and to carry out a bourgeois-democratic revolution, and then a socialist one.

The works published during that period profoundly reveal the role of information in the life of the party, in the confirmation of its organizational basis, in the

development of intraparty relations, in carrying out the principle of democratic centralism, and in guaranteeing solid ties among the various party organizations as parts of a single whole. V. I. Lenin especially emphasizes the importance of broad information concerning intraparty affairs for the purpose of consolidating the party, for developing a unity of views and actions on a fundamentally class basis, and for overcoming any differences of opinion that might have arisen in theoretical and practical matters.

In order to improve the informational work under present-day conditions, a factor of great methodological, theoretical, and practical value is the application of Leninist instructions relative to the setting up of an information system, which instructions are contained in works that were written during the post-October period, when our party had become the ruling party and had immediately begun to carry out its creative mission -- the transformation of society on socialist principles.

In Lenin's works that were written during that period, he provides instructions on how one should use the various kinds of information for purposes of party and state guidance of economic and cultural construction, for carrying out daily monitoring of its rate of progress, for assuring the prompt ascertaining and overcoming of difficulties, for disseminating the best experience, and for mobilizing and educating the masses. In this regard he gave a precise definition of the basic requirements to which information must conform if it is to guarantee the resolution of the vitally important tasks of socialist construction and the class struggle.

From the point of view of the development of the problems of intraparty information, the works of V. I. Lenin which are important are not only the ones that contain direct or indirect instructions in this regard. Other works that are of tremendous methodological value are his outstanding works in the field of economics, politics, ideology, culture, social relations, etc. They serve as an example of the most profound analysis of social, political, economic, and other kinds of information. They teach us how, on the basis of a study and interpretation of the factual material, we must ascertain the deeply underlying social processes and typical tendencies and how we must make important political and practical conclusions.

In Lenin's works the questions of informational work are always viewed by proceeding from the vital needs for the development of the party itself, its revolutionary-transforming activities, with a consideration of the specific peculiarities of social development. That is why Lenin's ideas are not only of theoretical importance, but also of great practical importance. They continue today to retain their vital force.

Lenin's ideas in the field of information were developed and rendered concrete as applicable to the party's everyday practical activities, and those of its organizations, in the CPSU Rules, in resolutions of party congresses and conferences, and in decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, and the local party agencies.

Lenin's fundamental principles are also the source of the concrete instructions dealing with various questions of intraparty information, which were provided by the party, its Central Committee under conditions of developed socialism. They are contained in materials of the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses<sup>3</sup>, in a

number of decrees that were issued by the Central Committee and in other very important party documents.

Questions of carrying out intraparty information under the conditions of developed socialism were thoroughly revealed in the CPSU Central Committee's 1969 decree, "The Status of, and Means for Improving, Party-Political Information"<sup>44</sup>.

Decrees that are of great importance for the further improvement of intraparty information under present-day conditions are: the CPSU Central Committee's decrees concerning the work of the Omsk Oblast CPSU Committee; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan on fulfilling the decisions of the 23rd CPSU Congress; the practice of conducting party meetings in the Yaroslavl city party organization, the work of the party committee of the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry; the state of criticism and self-criticism in the Tambov Oblast party organization; the rate of fulfillment by the party organization of Georgia of the CPSU Central Committee's decree concerning the organizer and political work of the Tbilisi city party committee; as well as the further improvement of ideological, political-educational work; etc.<sup>5</sup>.

A number of very important documents were adopted after the 26th CPSU Congress. They include the CPSU Central Committee's decree, "The Further Improvement of Monitoring and Inspection of Execution in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" and "Measures for Achieving the Further Improvement of the Work with Workers' Letters and Recommendations in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"<sup>6</sup>, etc.

A large contribution to developing the theory and improving the practice of intraparty information at the present-day stage of life and activity of our party was made by the works of L. I. Brezhnev<sup>7</sup>. The principles that he set forth at recent congresses of the CPSU and in his speeches, statements, and recollections, played an important in developing intraparty information on the basis of the creative application of Leninist principles and contributed to the further increase in its effectiveness.

The very important purpose for which intraparty information is intended consists in taking all steps to promote the successive carrying out of the principle of democratic centralism in party life, and the guaranteeing of the continuous functioning of the party mechanism, the precise, coordinated interaction of all its links.

V. I. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that the party is capable of acting as a single centralized organization, and its center is capable of guaranteeing well-coordinated work by all its committees and organizations, only if they have complete, regular information about everything that is occurring in the life of our party. He taught that the party's administrative agencies must have before them a complete picture of the activities of the local organizations, since without that picture centralization is impossible. The strength of the center, he emphasized, lies "in its being informed about all the wheels, large and small, in the party machine"<sup>8</sup>.

"In order for the center to be able not only to advise, convince, and argue. . .," V. I. Lenin pointed out, "but actually to conduct the orchestra, it must have a precise knowledge of who is playing the violin, where, and how, of who has learned how to play an instrument and who is learning, of who is playing out of tune, where

and why. . . and who has to shifted, how, and where, in order to correct the dissonance, etc."<sup>9</sup>.

V. I. Lenin felt it necessary to receive regular reports "about every small group, about every work function"<sup>10</sup> and required that the party be accurately informed about everything being done in the outlying areas. Viewing the regular informing of the center as an important condition for the consolidation and development of the organizational ties within the party, he made the proposal, as early as 1903, that the Party Rules include the paragraph: "Every party organization is obliged to provide both the Central Committee and the editorial office of the TsO [central agency] all means for acquainting them with all its activities and all its personnel"<sup>11</sup>.

Since that time our party has traveled far in its development and has been converted into a large and complicated organism with a well-ramified network of low-level organizations that encompass millions of Communist Party members who are operating in various sectors of communist construction. As it has developed, there has been a constant improvement and an increasing ramification in the structure of the local party agencies and organizations as well. Simultaneously there has been an increasing complication of the organizational forms among the various party links. And there has been a corresponding increase in the demands made upon intraparty information as one of the basic means for supporting them.

In complete conformity with Leninist behests, paragraph 42 of the currently effective CPSU Rules stipulates, as one of the basic duties of the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon organizations and their administrative agencies, the providing of systematic information to the superior agency and the furnishing to them of reports concerning the work that they have done<sup>12</sup>. This kind of information on various questions pertaining to the work of the party organizations and the party management of economic and cultural construction is provided regularly to the party committees. This allows them constantly and thoroughly to analyze the processes that are occurring in the life and activities of the party, and, to use Lenin's words, "to be able promptly to take into consideration and know where to concentrate the chief forces and attention"<sup>13</sup>, to ascertain the typical tendencies, and to exert the necessary effect upon them.

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was noted that the CPSU Central Committee and all the party committees have begun making better use of the information provided by the primary party organizations. It helps them to take into consideration public opinion and to get a more concrete idea about the state of affairs in the outlying areas<sup>14</sup>. This reflects the invariable line of the party and its Central Committee to assuring, as V. I. Lenin taught, that they will "be able without any error to determine for any question, at any moment, the mood of the masses, their true needs, strivings, and thoughts, and to be able to determine, without the shadow of false idealization, the degree of their consciousness and the strength represented by the influence of various prejudices and survivals"<sup>15</sup>.

Constantly aiding the party agencies in this matter is one of the most important tasks of intraparty information. Under present-day conditions, the party has all the opportunities for resolving it. The CPSU has more than 420,000 primary party organizations, which operate in all sectors of economic, cultural, and state construction, in the very thick of the masses. No one knows, or can know, better or more completely than the primary party organizations about how people's lives are

progressing, what pleases, excites, or worries them, how they are reacting to the steps being carried out by the party in various areas of public life or to the events within and outside the country.

The administrative party agencies, through the primary party organizations, at any time, in a time-responsive manner, obtain -- to put it figuratively -- an "instamatic photograph" of the public opinion, discern all the nuances of the typical moods of various groups of workers, and can, without any error, determine the degree to which various views and opinions have spread or how firmly they have become established among various segments of the population, and to ascertain the reasons for those views and opinions. It is important for the party committees to use in the most effective manner possible those very rich opportunities for studying public opinion by receiving the appropriate information from the primary party organizations.

With the improvement of the information flow that goes "from bottom to top," there is inseparably a rise in the level of party leadership. As has been indicated by practical life, the competency of the leadership is directly dependent upon the degree to which the administrator is informed about everything that is occurring in the outlying areas, in everyday life. A thorough knowledge of the everyday affairs, needs, and interests of people makes it possible for the party committees to exert an effect promptly upon them, by constantly improving the forms and methods of leadership and carrying out that leadership in conformity with the currently urgent needs in the practice of communist construction.

Revealing the essence of democratic centralism, V. I. Lenin emphasized that "neither the use of stereotypes, nor the establishment of uniformity from above, has anything in common" with it<sup>16</sup>. He indicated that "centralism, understood in the truly democratic sense, presupposes. . . the opportunity for the complete and unhindered development not only of local peculiarities, but also of local undertaking, local initiative, the variety of methods, ways, and means for moving to the common goal"<sup>17</sup>.

Following Lenin's instructions, the CPSU Central Committee and the local party agencies construct their information work in such a way as to overlook nothing that is new or beneficial from that which is being born in the party organizations and labor collectives, and strive for a situation in which the information contributes to the supporting and dissemination of the advanced creative undertakings.

The CPSU views intraparty information as a means for the prompt ascertaining and dissemination of beneficial undertaking and positive experience. The revealing of the most effective forms and methods of party leadership, organizer and political work, and methods of exerting an influence upon the masses, that is, those forms and methods that guarantee the growth of their creative activity, and the development of their initiative, are one of the chief functions of intraparty information, a function that, to a large degree, determines its content.

In recent years it was specifically as a result of the correct organization of intraparty information that many valuable initiatives received the approval of the CPSU Central Committee. The most interesting experience in various branches of the work performed by the republic and oblast party organizations was given its proper evaluation in the Report of the Central Committee to the 26th Party



Congress. During the year after the congress, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, and the party's kray and oblast committees alone supported approximately 700 different undertakings that had originated in primary party organizations and labor collectives<sup>18</sup>.

The richer and the more varied local experience is, the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized, the more fruitful the party's activities as a whole<sup>19</sup>. Intraparty information has been called upon to provide the maximum amount of assistance to the party agencies is guaranteeing, "to use V. I. Lenin's words, "greater and greater concreteness in studying local experience, the details, the fine points, the practical life, the business experience, and for penetrating deeper into real life. . ."20. For these purposes it is important to make broad use not only of the information coming "from top to bottom" and "from bottom to top," but also that information that is exchanged among themselves by local party agencies. During recent years information has begun to play an increasingly noticeable role in the activities of the party agencies.

V. I. Lenin pointed out that democratic centralism differs greatly from bureaucratic centralism<sup>21</sup>, and proceeding from this hypothesis, he attached great importance to assuring that the Communist Party members were well informed about everything occurring in the party, were constantly informed about all its affairs, and understood its policy. In the systematic, broad information of the party masses about the activities of the administrative agencies he saw an important condition for the development of intraparty democracy, increasing the role played by Communist Party members in implementing the party policy, and for guaranteeing the unity of views and actions.

Our party has been invariably guided in its life and activities by these Leninist instructions. Even at a time when the party was in an illegal status, it attempted (to the extent that was possible under conditions of underground activities) to assure that constant information was provided to the low-level party organizations and their members about the work done by the party centers.

The well-principled Leninist point of view and direct instructions on that score were firmly established as long ago as the resolution of the 3rd RSDRP Congress, "The responsibility of the centers to inform the outlying areas about party affairs and to take into consideration their consultative voice"<sup>22</sup>. In that resolution it was noted that "it is only if all the party members are broadly informed that one can assure the closer communication between the centers and their outlying areas, and can provide the well-coordinated and productive work of our party"<sup>23</sup>. The 3rd RSDRP Congress explained in that resolution that implicit in "the duties both of the Central Committee and the local centers" is the assuring of "the greatest possible informing of the party organizations concerning party-wide and local affairs, insofar as that does not compromise considerations of secrecy, and also the involvement, within the confines of those same considerations of secrecy, of the consultative voice of the outlying organizations when discussing those affairs"<sup>24</sup>.

After the victory of the Soviet authority the need for the better organization of information concerning the activities of the Central Committee and for the improvement of the entire intraparty information system as one of the means of assuring the

the unity of the party ranks, the conscious consolidation of those ranks on the Leninist platform was dealt with in the resolution of the 8th RKP(b) Conference, "Results of Discussion and Petty-Bourgeois Deviationism in the Party"<sup>25</sup>.

The importance of this kind of information for the party masses was revealed in the resolution of the 8th RKP(b) Congress, entitled "Immediate Tasks of Party Construction." That resolution indicates that "the prompt and regular providing of information by the Central Committee and the oblast and guberniya committees to the low-level party organizations about their work, the intraparty situation, and the country's economic and political condition, on the one hand, the providing of direct reports from the administrators of Soviet and economic agencies to the party masses takes on the importance of a powerful tool by which the party organizations and the various strata of the party can communicate among themselves"<sup>26</sup>.

That became the absolute norm in party life. It was firmly established in paragraph 36 of the currently effective CPSU Rules, where it is stated that the CPSU Central Committee regularly informs the party organizations about its work, and also in paragraph 28, which stipulates the same procedure for the Central Committees of the union republics and the kray, oblast, city, and rayon city committees<sup>27</sup>.

At the present-day stage these requirements of the party rules are being fulfilled in the practical situation with completely unprecedented completeness and breadth. This is one of the important components that assure the party's monolithic unity, the high, constantly growing combat capability of its ranks, and thus has the most favorable influence upon the condition and nature of the intraparty relations.

In the realization of these requirements of the party rules the course that finds its concrete manifestation is the course aimed at the complete development of intraparty democracy and the observance and reinforcement of Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership, the course that is being steadily carried out in the CPSU.

The CPSU Central Committee, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, promptly informs the local party agencies and the Communist Party members concerning questions of domestic and foreign policy, and organizer and ideological work<sup>28</sup>. In turn, all the local party agencies regularly, on a broad scale, inform the party organizations, the activists, the Communist Party members about various aspects of their work.

For these purposes broad use is made of informational reports. As is well known, they became firmly entrenched in the practice of party work as long ago as the lifetime of V. I. Lenin. They were established for the first time on a decision of the 9th All-Russian RKP(b) Conference<sup>29</sup>. Subsequently they were incorporated in the resolution of the 10th party congress, entitled "Questions of Party Construction"<sup>30</sup>.

In recent years informational reports have been revived on a qualitatively new base and have become firmly entrenched in the practice of a number of party organizations. The decisive role here is played by the complete extension of intraparty democracy, the increase in the initiative of the party organizations, but, most importantly, the repeated instructions provided by the CPSU Central Committee on matters pertaining to the improving of the information given to party members.

From the sense and spirit of the principles stated by the 26th CPSU Congress with regard to questions of intraparty information it evolves that informational reports must continue to be used in the most active manner. It is especially important to direct attention to this inasmuch as we still have a rather large number of party committees that regularly fail to conduct informational reports to the party members about their work between conferences. As was noted by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee I. V. Kapitonov at the All-Union Seminar-Conference of Ideological Workers in April 1981, during the period between the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, 58 oblast party committees had failed to do this<sup>31</sup>.

A number of party organization make it a successful practice to inform the activists by means of reports at plenums of the party committees concerning the work of the bureau, the execution of decisions that were previously made, and the action taken on critical comments and suggestions. The organizing of these reports makes it possible to carry out more completely the Leninist principle that the executive agencies are reportable to the agencies of the party masses and contributes to the development of criticism and self-criticism and to the intensification of the monitoring of the execution of the decisions that were made. Such reports have been firmly entrenched in the practice of most of the rayon and city committees.

Unfortunately, in the work of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics and the kray and oblast party committees, reports of this kind do not yet occupy the place that they should. During the past three years, all told, there were 2466 plenums of these party committees, but information concerning various questions pertaining to their activities was provided at only 313 plenums<sup>32</sup>.

At the present time, in party organizations, steps are being taken to improve the organizing of informational reports at plenums. Reports are being used with greater frequency in the work of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics and the kray and oblast CPSU committees.

Thus, intraparty information is an inseparable element of the party's democratic life and an important administrative instrument. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress direct us at the further improvement of that information, with a consideration of that fact, in the spirit of Leninist traditions and requirements. In fulfilling the instructions issued by the congress, party organizations raise the level of their own informational work and increase its role in the further development of the principle of democratic centralism.

True democratism in our party, a democratism that reflects the party's class essence, is expressed in the fact the party carries out all its work openly, under the eyes of the workers. The CPSU is strictly guided by the Leninist instruction to the effect that "without publicity it would be ridiculous to speak of democratism, and by that one means publicity which would not be limited to the members of the organization"<sup>33</sup>.

Publicity, the informing of the party masses and all the workers about the party's activities, as L. I. Brezhnev noted, is an important principle of party life, and the party firmly follows that principle<sup>34</sup>. Probably never before has that Leninist principle been carried out with such completeness and consistency as it is being carried out today.

After the 23rd CPSU Congress a number of steps were undertaken which were aimed at guaranteeing the prompt and complete informing of the party members and all the

workers about questions of the party's policy and work and about the activities of its organizations. For those purpose there was a considerable expansion of the information concerning the activities of the Central Committee through the press, radio, and television. PRAVDA, the KOMMUNIST, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' magazines, and other central party publications regularly, and in a timely manner, publish very important documents and materials concerning the work of the CPSU Central Committee. This is regularly reported over the radio and television.

Soviet citizens are broadly informed about the party's congresses, plenums of the Central Committee, very important sessions of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and the most important events in the international communist movement.

The mass-information media threw light upon the work of the 26th CPSU Congress in a time-responsive manner. There were direct radio and TV hookups from many of the congress sessions; the basic content of the statements made by the delegates and the foreign guests, and of the documents that were adopted, was communicated; and the next day one could read them in the newspapers in full<sup>35</sup>.

V. I. Lenin pointed out that "it is necessary to be concerned about the largest possible publication of the works of the congress in forms that assure the best informing of the party"<sup>36</sup>. At the present time the basic documents of the congress are published in printing runs in the millions. The stenographic reports about their work are published<sup>37</sup>. Every Soviet citizen has the complete opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the materials and decisions of the CPSU congresses.

The workers learn promptly from newspapers, radio, and television about all the plenums of the party's Central Committee and about the essence of the questions considered there and the decisions that were made.

The party press regularly publishes reports about meetings and negotiations with representatives of other fraternal parties, as well as the most typical, most educational decisions of the Committee of Party Control, under the CPSU Central Committee.

Active use is made of the mass-information media to inform the party members and all the workers about the activities of the local party agencies and the life of the party organizations. The central and local press regularly publishes communiques and extended reports concerning the plenums of the party committees and publishes the content of the most important decisions that are adopted by the Central Committees of the union republics and the kray and oblast party committees.

When the party conducts meetings to hear reports and hold elections, where there is a discussion of various questions of domestic and foreign policy and the results of work that has been done, the progress of those meetings is broadly covered in the press, on radio, and television. Thus these intraparty measures, in essence, are converted into reports to the workers, to the Soviet nation as a whole. That manifested itself in an especially graphic and brilliant way during the report and election campaign that preceded the 26th CPSU Congress.

In order to inform the workers about foreign and domestic policy and about what questions are being resolved and how the party organizations and their administrative agencies are operating, active use is made not only of the mass-information

media, but also many other channels of communication. This is done on a broad scale through the regular statements that party workers make to the workers. The party activists, the army of many millions of propagandists, lecturers, reporters, political-information specialists, and agitators, carry to the masses not only information of a general political nature, but also intraparty information.

Thus, the party, both in its own practical activities and in questions of party, political information, proceeds from the well-known Leninist principle to the effect that "the state is strong in the consciousness of the masses," that "it is strong when the masses know everything, can make a judgment about everything, and approaches everything consciously"<sup>38</sup>.

The fact that the party and its organizations regularly carry out the open informing of the workers about the fundamental questions of the policy of the CPSU and its everyday practical activities is of tremendous political sense. It helps to arm all the Soviet citizens better with a Marxist-Leninist understanding of the present-day activities and policy of the party and teaches them how to evaluate social phenomena from class positions, and demonstrates to them, with the use of concrete material, how one should approach the resolution of various economic and social problems.

The fact that the workers are completely informed about the party's policy contributes to the growth of their political awareness and their deep self-interest in social affairs, reinforces in them the sense that they are truly the owners of the country, and mobilizes them for the resolution of the vitally important tasks of communist construction.

The fact that the party organizations openly inform the workers about their activities and about political and economy questions makes it possible to intensify the monitoring of the fulfillment of the party directives and decisions and the work of the administrative agencies and cadres on the part of the broad masses.

Thus, the sphere of intraparty information is not limited simply to the party, but, rather, goes beyond its confines, extending itself more and more to the entire Soviet nation and effectively helping to achieve the further reinforcement of the communication between the party and the masses. Intraparty information, in addition to other types of political information, actively contributes to the formation of public opinion in party spirit, and exerts a constantly stronger organizing, mobilizing, and educational effect upon the broadest segments of the nation, and it is one of the factors for the further development not only of intraparty democracy, but also socialist democracy as a whole.

Proceeding from this fact, the 26th CPSU Congress, in complete conformity with the Leninist behests, re-emphasized that the informing of all Soviet citizens about the life of the party is a very important matter. "Publicity in the work of party organizations," the statement was made at the congress, "is an effective means of reinforcing the ties that the party has with the masses"<sup>39</sup>. It was noted that in this sense much is being done in party organizations, but the reserves for improving the situation, of course, have not been completely exhausted.

The expansion and deepening of the information provided to the workers about the party's activities are dictated both by the interests of intensifying the education

of communist conviction in our children, and by the interests of the further extension of socialist democracy, an extension which, as was defined in the USSR Constitution, is the basic trend for the development of the political system of society<sup>40</sup>. That is why, when improving intraparty information, it is important to strive for a situation in which it helps in a still better way to assure broad publicity in party work as a whole.

When speaking about publicity in the work of the party and the role that is played in this by intraparty information, one cannot fail to touch upon yet another important question.

Bourgeois falsifiers, attempting to besmirch our political system and to sow seeds of doubt about the functional capability of socialist democratism, attempt to speculate on the question of the correlation between democracy and the masses' level of information. They attempt to depict the situation as though the party unobjectively, tendentiously informs the masses and tells the incomplete truth to the nation. Frequently they state that a certain part of the intraparty information is intended simply for party members, and sometimes only for definite categories of party activists.

The malicious insinuations of the bourgeois falsifiers distort the truth crudely. Our party's position in this question is clear and is consistently well-principled. In all its activities, including those with regard to matters of informing the workers, the CPSU firmly adheres to the Leninist point of view: "Covering up the unpleasant truth with pleasant little words is the most harmful and the most dangerous thing for the cause of the proletariat, for the cause of the working masses. No matter how bitter the truth is, one must look it straight in the face. A policy that does not satisfy that condition is a policy that is doomed"<sup>41</sup>.

The party has never dealt falsely with the people. It has not remained silent about any difficulties or shortcomings that have existed. Over their many experience of many years, Soviet citizens are convinced of that.

The Communist Party does not have any secrets from the people. It has a heartfelt self-interest in assuring that all the Soviet citizens know about its affairs and plans, and have their own judgment about them<sup>42</sup>. And if a certain part of the party information is directed along intraparty channels, this is by no means done for the purpose of hiding something from the nation, but, rather, in the name of protecting party and state secrets from external enemies.

A well-principled point of view on that score was expressed with the maximum amount of clarity, proceeding from the concrete historical situation, by V. I. Lenin as long ago as 1919 at the 8th RKP(b) Congress. Pointing out that, after the victory of the socialist revolution, the bulk of the party information could and should be carried out openly, he at the same time noted that some of the material is sent to party organizations as sealed correspondence, "since, in our activities, which, despite their tremendous dimensions, were open, illegal work has nevertheless remained and will continue to exist." V. I. Lenin dwelt on that factor in more detail, explaining the reasons, meaning, and importance of closed-type party information. "We," he said, "were not afraid of being rebuked for our illegal actions or our secrecy. No, we were proud of that. And when we found ourselves in a

position when, having overthrown the bourgeoisie, we confronted the European bourgeoisie, secrecy continued to exist in our actions and our work had illegal aspects"<sup>43</sup>. That instruction by Lenin continues to be a valid one in our day.

The skillful use, for purposes of intraparty information, both of open and closed channels makes it possible to guarantee a truly broad and optimal informing of the party members and activists about all the party's affairs, without, at the same time, leaking any secret information. And this in no means contradicts the principle of democratic centralism and does not lead to any infringement on either the intraparty or our socialist democracy.

In constantly improving the intraparty information in conformity with the objective needs and the interests of intensifying the party guidance of various aspects of social life, the administrative party agencies devote constant attention to the increasing of its effectiveness.

Effectiveness is determined by many factors. First of all it depends upon what the content of the information is, who broadly and systematically the information process is carried out, the channels over which and the timeliness with which the information comes in, the degree of skill with which it is used by those agencies and persons for whom it is intended, etc.

In this regard a factor of great importance is the organizing of the intraparty information system. The key to correct resolution of this problem is provided by Lenin's instructions relative to which demands the information should correspond to. Those requirements were advanced by V. I. Lenin with respect to the most diverse types of social, political, and economic information. However they can also be applied completely to intraparty information.

The basic meaning in Lenin's instructions and ideas with regard to information can be summarized by stating that it must first of all reflect objectively the real-life situation, must be distinguished by the reliability of the data contained in it, and must be thoroughly truthful and as complete as possible. "We need complete and truthful information," he wrote<sup>44</sup>. Therein lies the chief criterion of the value of every kind of information, a criterion that influences the capabilities of making the maximum use of it for purposes of carrying out guidance and control, planning and forecasting, education, and training.

The effectiveness of intraparty information is increased because, as a whole, from year to year, it becomes increasingly profound and meaningful, and contains an increasingly complete reflection of the real state of affairs in the party organizations. At present, one practically never sees instances when the reports from the outlying areas contain unreliable information or data that has been deliberately distorted. However, one unfortunately still encounters instances when lower-level organizations send party agencies impoverished, somewhat one-sided information. The basic emphasis in it is made on the positive factors, the achieved successes, but the various problems, the difficulties and shortcomings that exist are either not mentioned at all or are mentioned obliquely, in the most general form.

V. I. Lenin, as is generally known, severely criticized those workers who "are afraid to 'wash their dirty linen in public,'" are afraid of the naked truth, who brush it aside"<sup>45</sup>. He wrote that "it is better to tell the truth unsuccessfully

than to remain silent about it, if the matter is a serious one"<sup>46</sup>. He stated outright to party members, ". . . If we are not afraid to tell even the bitter and difficult truth straight out, we will learn -- we definitely and unconditionally will learn -- how to overcome absolutely every difficulty"<sup>47</sup>.

In conformity with these Leninist requirements, the CPSU Central Committee in its decrees has repeatedly pointed out that party organizations are obliged to report to their superior agencies concerning any shortcomings that exist.

The objectivity of information is achieved only when it is firmly based on well-verified and deeply analyzed factors. It is only on the basis of such information that one can guarantee a truly scientific approach to the job at hand and the making of well-substantiated decisions.

V. I. Lenin wrote, "Marxism stands on the solid ground of facts, not possibilities. A Marxist must include in the premises of his policy only facts that have been accurately and indisputably proven"<sup>48</sup>. He emphasized that "if the generalization differs from the facts, that will be only day-dreaming and a nonserious matter"<sup>49</sup>. And he invariably demanded, ". . . Fewer general conjectures, and more facts, proven facts which indicate where we are, under what conditions, and how far ahead we have progressed, or whether we are staying in place or are falling behind"<sup>50</sup>.

The great importance that V. I. Lenin attached to the confirmation of reported information and conclusions by means of indisputable facts is clearly attested to by his letter to A. A. Ioffe on 13 September 1921. "Facts, facts, and facts," V. I. Lenin emphasizes. He repeats that word nine times on a single page! Then he goes on to say, "It is very important to be informed more accurately"<sup>51</sup>.

In demanding that one have the best possible knowledge of the facts and rely upon them when analyzing social practice, V. I. Lenin at the same time taught that one should carefully select and completely evaluate every fact before making any conclusions on its basis. He decisively censured the attempts by certain researches to select facts tendentiously, manipulating various kinds of examples, thus substantiating principles that do not conform to the true state of affairs or the actual real-life situation.

V. I. Lenin noted that, in the area of social phenomena, there is no more widely encountered or more unsubstantiated method than the "plucking out of individual facts, the game of examples." Because it is any particularly difficult thing to select examples. It is obvious that this does not have any importance, "since the entire matter lies in the historic, concrete situation of individual instances." In this regard V. I. Lenin wrote, "Facts, if one takes them in their entirety, in their relationship, are not only a 'stubborn,' but also an unconditionally demonstrative thing. Tiny little facts, if they are taken without consideration of the whole, if they are taken without consideration of their relationship, if they are fragmentary or arbitrary, are precisely that kind of toy only, or something even worse. . . . In order for this to be truly a foundation, it is necessary to take not individual facts, but the entire totality of the facts that pertain to the question being considered, all the facts without a single exception. . . ."<sup>52</sup>.

In striving for a situation in which those Leninist requirements are constantly at the basis of the preparation of information materials at all levels, the administrative



party agencies thus contribute to the further improvement of the intraparty information system.

Information serves the goals of increasing the effectiveness of leadership more successfully in proportion to the efficiency with which it enables the party agencies to be constantly aware of everything that is occurring in the life and activities of the party organizations, to study the practical experience, to ascertain any tendencies or atypical processes that are present, and to reveal shortcomings and difficulties in the work. Doing this on the basis of insufficiently complete information coming in erratically or chaotically, information that provides isolated pieces of information, is extremely difficult, but it is by no means impossible. That is why V. I. Lenin considered it to be fundamentally incorrect and harmful when the administrative agencies, with respect to information, prove to be "dependent upon who is nearer, who is at hand, who has randomly read something, or randomly dropped by, randomly told something, etc."<sup>53</sup>. He taught us how to put this job on a solid, fundamental basis.

The possibility of the practical use of information is directly dependent upon its prompt receipt, that is, upon its timeliness. In this regard, V. I. Lenin demanded that information be issued at strictly established deadlines<sup>54</sup>, and, in especially important instances, every day<sup>55</sup>, and meted out strict punishment for the slightest delay in providing the necessary information to the interested persons or institutions<sup>56</sup>.

In our time, when the dynamics of social life, the degree to which it is saturated with various events and rapidly changing situations, have increased greatly, these requirements take on still greater importance. At the present time even very important and necessary information frequently loses its practical value simply because it has been received too late. The interests of the situation require that information to be provided in an exceptionally timely manner, "hot on the trail," when the events are at their very peak, or immediately after them. Then the information will provide the administrative agencies with new, fresh facts and data. And it was precisely in that aspect that V. I. Lenin saw primarily the value of information, when he asked to be regularly informed about the news<sup>57</sup>.

The volume of information required by the party agencies to carry out administration and coming to them is constantly increasing. And if one does not intelligently regulate the information flows, that information can inundate the party apparatus, as a consequence of which the processing and the practical use of the entire mass of existing information will prove to be impossible. At the same time it frequently happens also that, despite the large volume of various kinds of information, the party agencies experience a shortage of the information that is extremely necessary for them to carry out their work.

In this regard, V. I. Lenin's instruction concerning the need "to know how to ascertain in a practical situation the important and the urgent"<sup>58</sup> takes on especially vital importance today. The party committees that act correctly are the ones that strive to regulate the intake of information coming from the lower-level party organizations, guaranteeing first of all the receipt of the most important information, which is especially necessary in the work.

At the same time this kind of regulation requires a certain amount of caution. In particular, one cannot allow the content of the information to become impoverished. Otherwise there will inevitably follow the distortion of the real state of affairs, and then the making of insufficiently substantiated decisions, and this will have a directly detrimental effect upon the job at hand. Therefore the regulation of the flow of intraparty information does not by any means signify its curtailment, the reduction of its intensity, etc. It is, primarily, the further regularization of information, the improvement of its collection and handling, the improvement of the means of informational work, etc.

We have considered only a few of the aspects of the activities of the CPSU in embodying Lenin's ideas in the field of intraparty information. Without a doubt, this problem is not exhausted by throwing light upon the questions linked with the consistent carrying out of the principle of democratic centralism in party life, by the informing of the party masses and all the workers about the party's activities, and with increasing the effectiveness of the intraparty information.

Lenin's works contain important instructions of a methodological nature with regard to a number of other very important questions of intraparty information. The essence of all these instructions evolves entirely from the Leninist work style -- as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress -- a creative, completely objective, completely scientific approach to all the social processes<sup>59</sup>.

The realization of Lenin's ideas, the implementation of Lenin's practical instructions made it possible for our party, in the process of socialist construction, to achieve the planned development and improvement of the entire apparatus of intraparty information, and to raise that work to the level of the constantly growing demands. The result of this large amount of multifaceted activity was the creation, under conditions of mature socialism, of a harmonious system of intraparty information that guarantees the successful guidance by the CPSU of all sectors of party life and social life as a whole at the present-day stage of communist construction.

Thus, the wisdom, the practical viability of Lenin's ideas in the area of intraparty information have been confirmed by the many years of the historical experience of the CPSU. Those ideas always constituted, and continue to constitute, a reliable basis for informational work as a whole in the party. The consistent, creative application of them by the party agencies, by all the party cadres, in the light of the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the appropriate decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, makes it possible, as was required by V. I. Lenin, "to raise to its proper height the informational apparatus"<sup>60</sup> in the broadest sense of the word.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 74.
2. See L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i" [On Lenin's Course: Speeches and Articles], Vol 3, Moscow, 1972, p 300.

3. See "Materialy XXIII s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 23rd CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1966, pp 74-75; "Materialy XXIV s"yezda KPSS" [...24th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1971, p 94; "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [...25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, pp 74, 77; "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 74.
4. See "Voprosy organizatsionno-partiynoy raboty KPSS, [Sb. dokumentov" [Questions of the Party-Organizational Work of the CPSU: Collection of Documents], Moscow, 1981, pp 142-148.
5. See "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh s"yezдов, konferentsiy i plenumov TsK" [The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences, and Plenums of the Central Committee], Vol 9, Moscow, 1972, pp 270-279; 512-520; Vol 10, Moscow, 1972, pp 101-106, 191-197; Vol 11, Moscow, 1978, pp 531-535; Vol 12, Moscow, 1978, pp 299-306; Vol 13, Moscow, 1981, pp 353-368; etc.
6. See "Voprosy organizatsionno-partiynoy raboty KPSS," pp 622-627, 762-765.
7. See L. I. Brezhnev. "Leninskim kursom. Rech' i stat'i", Vol 1-8, Moscow, 1970-1981; L. I. Brezhnev, "Ob aktual'nykh problemakh partiynogo stroitel'stva" [Vital Problems of Party Construction], 2nd edition, enlarged. Moscow, 1976; "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS. V 2-kh tomakh" [Vital Questions of the Ideological Work of the CPSU: In Two Volumes], 2nd edition, enlarged, Moscow, 1979; etc.
8. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 7, p 22.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid., p 23.
11. Ibid., p 257.
12. See "Ustav Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" [CPSU Rules], Moscow, 1971, pp 35-38.
13. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 40, p 85.
14. See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 74.
15. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 44, p 348.
16. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 35, p 203.
17. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 36, p 152.
18. See KOMMUNIST, No 7, 1982, p 8.
19. See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 71.
20. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 54, p 237.
21. See V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 36, p 151.

22. See "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh. . .", Vol 1, Moscow, 1970, pp 121-122.
23. Ibid., p 121.
24. Ibid., p 122.
25. "Kpss v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh. . .", Vol 2, Moscow, 1970, p 514.
- 26 "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh. . .", Vol 3, Moscow, 1970, p 53.
27. See "Ustav Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" [CPSU Rules], pp 28, 32.
28. See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 74.
29. See "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh. . .", Vol 2, p 190.
30. See ibid., p 213.
31. See "Need for High Quality and Effectiveness of Ideological Work," "Materialy Vsesoyuznogo seminar-soveshchaniya ideologicheskikh rabotnikov. Moskva, 20-25 aprelya 1981 g." [Materials of the All-Union Seminar-Conference of Ideological Workers, Moscow, 20-25 April 1981], Moscow, 1981, pp 223-224.
32. See ibid., p 223.
33. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 6, p 138.
34. See L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i," Vol 2, Moscow, 1970, pp 200-2-1.
35. For more details about this, see PRAVDA, 4 March 1981.
36. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 10, p 104.
37. For more details about this, see VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 8, 1982, p 23.
38. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 35, p 21.
39. "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 74.
40. See "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" [USSR Constitution (Basic Law)], Moscow, 1977, p 8.
41. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 32, p 12.
42. See "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS," p 65.
43. See V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 38, p 150.
44. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 54, p 446.
45. Ibid., p 237.

46. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 42, p 272.
  47. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 44, p 210.
  48. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 49, p 319.
  49. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 42, p 167.
  50. Ibid., p 325.
  51. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 53, p 189.
  52. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 30, pp 350+351.
  53. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 53, p 118.
  54. See ibid., pp 239-240.
  55. See V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 51, p 334.
  56. See V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 52, pp 147-148.
  57. See V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 49, p 407.
  58. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 53, p 122.
  59. See "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS," p 68.
  60. V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 53, p 239.
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CSO: 1800/438

## NATIONAL

### PAPER'S FAILURE TO CHECK FACTS HARMS INNOCENT WOMAN

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 82 (signed to press 18 Nov 82) p 44

[Article by M. Kushtapin: "By What Right?"]

[Text] The chairman of the comrades' court at the Gusinoye Ozero station, V. Gorbik, sent a letter to the rayon newspaper KRASNAYA SELENGA (Buryat ASSR). In it he accused the woman "X", a worker in the Selenga timber procurement establishment, of constantly being on "an alcoholic binge." Because of this her husband had left her, and she was soon to lose her three children, all of school age. He asked the collective at the timber procurement establishment to give their serious attention to this family.

You would think, would you not, that the editorial office of KRASNAYA SELENGA would send the letter to the management of the timber procurement establishment or to the soviet in the settlement with a request to investigate the matter and help this unfortunate family? For to print it would be a painful and cruel blow to the children, who are far from stupid little things but go to school and are able to read the newspaper. Well, you would be wrong. At KRASNAYA SELENGA they not only ignored the moral and ethical considerations but also the professional ones. In a completely indelicate way they just took the letter and ran it in the newspaper without any kind of check.

After the letter had been published it became clear the letter was at variance with reality. The woman works conscientiously; no one in the settlement has ever seen her in a state of intoxication; her little girls do well at school; and she is separated from her husband, and so what?

A month later, on 26 August, a reportage by L. Zakharenko entitled "By What Right?" appeared in KRASNAYA SELENGA.

Ah! you think, the editorial office decided to restore the good name of this mother? Wrong again. Just look at this extract from the reportage: "Availing himself of information given him by his right to investigate other people's business, V.A. Gorbik decided to use it against 'X' (for "X" of course, read the name, patronymic and family name of the woman--author's note). Since the person whose family life 'X' was disrupting was none other than his own son, and since, for quite understandable reasons, his cohabitation with this woman was upsetting the family of V. Gorbik senior, he deliberately exaggerated,

laying the entire blame for the dramatic situation that had been created in these families on 'X' alone, even though it was only partly her fault...."

After this kind of paragraph it was a matter of little joy to the poor mother that the newspaper recognized that "in the domestic situation with private company to celebrate family events, or in other circumstances, she had not been observed to take liquor in amounts exceeding the norms in these cases. And she had never appeared at work in a state of intoxication." After such a flattering characterization by the newspaper she was not about to appear at work sober either.

At the end of the reportage L. Zakharenko, obviously having exhausted her entire stock of righteous indignation, recapitulates: "And since this distortion of the facts nevertheless took place, the editorial office offers you its apologies, 'X'. As for the author of the comment 'Our Roots Lie in the Family', V.A. Gorbik, he is being asked whether it is right for him to remain in his position as chairman of the settlement's comrades' court."

We do not know how this "apology" was taken by the women from the timber procurement establishment, or whether the chairman of the comrades' court still retains his position. As for the author of the reportage "By What Right?" it is as if L. Zakharenko had completely forgotten why she picked up her pen in the first place. Instead of admitting the newspaper's serious mistake and drawing from it the appropriate conclusions, and, of course, tactfully and honestly apologizing to the woman for insulting her in front of the entire rayon, this lady journalist unthinkingly splashes on the pages of the newspaper everything that she had managed to find out about the settlement, including things that even V. Gorbik did not risk mentioning. She did this in so confused and tongue-tied a manner that there is no need to speak about any kind of apology. The reader was merely offered some new and doubtful details about the woman's private life. How will KRASNAYA SELENGA get out of this situation? By apologizing for its apology?

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CSO: 1800/471

NATIONAL

#### MOSCOW OBKOM SECRETARY ON DECLINING PRODUCTIVITY INCREASES

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 24, Dec 82 pp 29-32 carries a 3,000-word article titled "Under Conditions of Exactingness and Demandingness" by V. Tokar'. The article reports on a speech to a meeting of the party activists of the Moscow region by V. I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow oblast' party committee. Konotop noted the marked declines in the rate of growth in labor productivity and called on party committees to increase their attention to work with "leading economic cadres."

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#### OBKOM SECRETARY ON ACTIVITIES OF PARTY COMMITTEE PLENUMS

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 24, Dec 82 pp 33-39 carries a 5,600-word article titled "The Plenum of the Party Committee--The Organ of Collective Leadership" by M. Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkir oblast' party committee. Shakirov describes the efforts of his party committee to improve the meetings of city and rayon party plenums, increase the regularity of meetings, and expand the responsiveness of party officials in them.

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#### OBKOM SECRETARY ON PROPAGANDIZING NOVEMBER PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 24, Dec 82 pp 65-67 carries a 2,400-word article titled "Carry the Word of the Party to the Consciousness of Each" by G. Izmalkin, secretary of the Mordvinian oblast' party committee. Izmalkin describes the efforts of his party organization to conduct propaganda on the November 1982 Central Committee plenum.

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NATIONAL

#### OPERATIONS OF SOVIET ANTIQUARIAN BOOKDEALERS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 3, 21 Jan 83 p 11 carries a 2800-word interview with S.S. Masloboynikov, director of "Moskniga," titled "They Accept a Book on a Commission Basis" by L. Vladimirova. Masloboynikov describes the Operations of antiquarian book dealers in Moscow, the commission system, the maintenance of "want" lists, and other technical aspects of this part of the book trade.

#### HOME LIBRARIES OPENED FOR PUBLIC BORROWERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 3, 21 Jan 83 p 15 carries an 1800-word article titled "A Library Without Books: What Does This Mean?" by V. Ogryzko. The article describes the efforts of a machine tool factory in Latvia to register and index books held in private collections and to make them available to the public through a lending systems.

CSO: 1800/666

## REGIONAL

### GAPUROV ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TURKMENISTAN

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 39-47

[Article by M. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee: "Forever in One Family"]

[Text] The land of the soviets is on the threshold of a remarkable event--the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The peoples of the multi-national Soviet fatherland are approaching this glorious anniversary ideologically tempered and closely united around their own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. Preparing a fitting welcome for this glorious anniversary, the workers of Soviet Turkmenistan, as all Soviet people, express boundless gratitude to the Leninist Communist Party, which has united the peoples of our country into a "union of inviolable republics of free people," a single fraternal family, which no one will ever be able to separate. In its many years of experience, the communist party has become convinced that to serve the working class, the people of labor, and the cause of communism and peace is and will remain the supreme goal and meaning of all its activities.

The constantly strengthening unity and growing integration of all the nations of the land of the soviets is determined by the socialist nature of the social structure. The entire history of building a new society in the USSR has convincingly reaffirmed the well-known provision of Marxism-Leninism that only "socialism, organizing production without class oppression, and ensuring the well-being of all members of the state, at the same time gives full scope to the 'sympathies' of the population and precisely as a result of this facilitates and tremendously speeds the integration and merging of nations" (V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works. " Vol 30, p 21). The achievement of true equality for all the country's nations has been the remarkable result of the consistent implementation of Leninist national policy.

The friendship and fraternal unity of the Soviet peoples, who were born in the Great October Revolution, grew steadily stronger and were tempered in the crucible of battle against all the enemies of Soviet power, and the battle to solidify and develop socialism in our country. Today this unity has become still closer and stronger, and has flourished as never before. The monolithic unity of the multi-national Soviet people has played a key role in creating a developed socialist society. It is the great strength which makes feasible the grandest plans for economic, social and cultural progress.

The Turkmen SSR proceeds as one among equals, shoulder to shoulder with all the Soviet republics, striding confidently along the path of building communism. The difficult but glorious path which we have traversed, and our majestic achievements and prospects, can be seen well from the vantage point of the 60th Anniversary. During the years of Soviet power, Soviet Turkmenistan has turned from a backwater of Tsarist Russia into a flourishing land with well developed, diversified industry, large-scale, mechanized agriculture, and advanced science and culture. All this is due to the constant concern of the CPSU and Soviet State, and to wise Leninist policies.

A powerful industrial capacity has been developed, which is an integral part of the country's unified economic system. The petroleum, oil-refining, gas producing, chemical, machine building, electrical power, light, food, construction, and other industries shape the industrial face of the republic. The systematic and intensifying all-union division of labor, assistance from the fraternal republics, and cooperation with them, has enabled Turkmenistan to bring the production of a number of the most important types of industrial and agricultural products to a level which is of national importance.

The newest sector of the economy, the gas industry, is developing at a rapid tempo. The development of the Shatlykский fields became a true school for the accelerated assimilation of enormous gas deposits under difficult geological and climatic conditions. After less than 4 1/2 years, work was completed which would require 9-10 years according to existing standards. The Achakский, Naipsкий, Shatlykский, Kerpichlinskiy, Beyurdeshinskiy, Gugurtlinskiy, and other deposits of the "blue fuel" have made Turkmenistan a major supplier of this valuable energy resource. The output of gas in 1981 was 60 times greater than in 1965. Each sixth cubic meter of gas extracted in the country is from Turkmenistan. Powerful steel arteries deliver tens of millions of cubic meters of natural gas daily from Central Asia to the country's center.

The petrochemical and chemical industries are developing rapidly. The Krasnovodский Oil Refinery; Chardzhoyuskiy Chemical Factory imeni V. L. Lenin; the production combine "Kara-Bogazsulifat;" the chemical factory and industrial carbon factory in Cheleken; the Nebit-Dagский Iodine Factory; and the Guardakский Sulfur Plant are the pride of the republic. By the end of this five-year plan, a nitrogen fertilizer factory in Mary and the Chardzhoyuskiy Oil Refinery will be built and in operation.

There has been considerable development of machine building in the republic. Enterprises of this sector are manufacturing food industry equipment, centrifugal oil pumps, large dimension fans, and many cultural, general, and household goods.

Energy is developing at accelerated tempos. At present more than seven billion kilowatt hours of electricity are produced in Turkmenistan. The construction of six powerful units of the Mary State Regional Electric Power Plant, which operate on natural gas, has been completed. They are now producing 2.4 times more electricity than all the other electric power stations in the republic. Upon completing construction of its first section and the 500 kilovolt high-voltage Mary--Karakul' transmission line, the republic will transfer annually more than 2 billion kilowatt hours of electricity to the integrated Central Asian energy system.

Production of consumer goods has been widely developed. Much is being done to improve the lives and living conditions of the population and to satisfy its spiritual needs. A broad network of service enterprises is being developed in the cities and villages.

Turkmenistan is contributing significantly to the development of the USSR's economy, acting as an equal partner in the all-union division of labor. The process of internationalization, which has encompassed both production and consumption of material blessings, has become deeply established in the economic sphere of our life. The Turkmen SSR receives products from 3200 of the country's enterprises. These include metal, machine tools, cotton picking machines, mineral fertilizers, consumer goods, etc. In turn, we deliver to the other republics gas and petroleum products, sulphur, Turkmen rugs, astrakhan wool pelts, silk thread, grapes, melons and vegetables. Products produced in Turkmenistan are now sent to 50 foreign countries.

The Turkmenistan working class is the leading force behind all the remarkable transformations which have occurred in the republic. During the Soviet period, vast work has been carried out to form cadres of qualified workers from the indigenous population.

This task has been accomplished with many-sided and effective assistance from the fraternal republics. An important form of this help was the sending of large groups of young people to enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, and Gorkiy to receive professional qualifications. Engineer and technical personnel and hundreds of qualified workers have been sent to the republic from the country's industrial centers.

At this time the training of cadres of qualified workers is actively underway in the republic's system of professional and technical education. In addition, 1100 envoys of Turkmen young people are studying in RSFSR vocational schools in 1982.

More and more Turkmen--former cattle breeders and farmers--are joining the ranks of the working class. In addition, a noteworthy feature of the republic's working class is its multi-national composition. Among our outstanding workers are leaders of production, Hero of Socialist Labor P. Shcheblykin, B. Batyrov, V. Linichenko, S. Burkhanov, K. Stepanaytes, O. Nurberdyev, A. Perimkulov, Ye. Vinogradov, G. Amanberdyev, and many others. Recently S. Yuzbashiye and B. Khemrayev earned the title of USSR State prize-winners.

Profound agricultural reforms have been accomplished in the republic. Highly mechanized, diversified socialist agricultural production has replaced backward, individual peasant holdings. A firm policy to further increase the efficiency of agricultural production is being carried out, based on increasing crop cultivation, introducing comprehensive mechanization, widespread use of mineral fertilizers, chemical agents to protect plants, and land reclamation.

At this time more than 48,000 tractors, approximately 11,000 cotton picking machines, 12,000 trucks and a large amount of other agricultural equipment

are in operation in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. During the years of Soviet power, many reservoirs and other hydraulic engineering projects have been built, which has made it possible to assimilate hundreds of thousands of hectares of land idle for centuries. Construction of the Karakumskiy Canal imeni V. I. Lenin has been invaluable. The course of this unique hydraulic engineering structure, which cut through 1100 kilometers of sandy desert, has brought life-giving waters to the fertile lower reaches of the Murgab and Tedzhen, the foothill plains of Kopetdag and the western regions of the republic. The centuries old dream of the Turkmen people about great water has come true.

The Karakumskiy Canal was the child of all peoples of our country. It was built by Turkmen, Russians, Uzbeks and other groups--representatives of more than 36 nationalities--standing shoulder to shoulder. More than 250 cities delivered equipment, machinery and construction materials. The selfless, generous assistance of the fraternal peoples of our country, the attention and concern of the party and Soviet State, and the newest technology, all made it possible to build this gigantic water artery by rapid methods. The creation of this handmade river of life is convincing testimony to the triumph of the Communist Party's Leninist national policy, its perspicacity and wisdom. More than half of the cotton, vegetables, melons and fruits of Turkmenistan are now grown in the zone of the Karakumskiy canal; approximately 60 percent of the population of the republic lives here.

Implementation of the Party's agrarian policy made it possible to successfully solve tasks of agricultural development and intensification. Production of raw cotton in 1982, by comparison with 1924 when the Turkmen SSR was formed, grew by 34 times. Since 1973 the annual state purchase of raw cotton has exceeded one million tons. During the 10th Five-Year Plan more than 5.7 million tons of raw cotton was sold, including more than 1,127,000 tons of the most valuable fine fibered types. The Turkmenistan breeders developed and put into production 14 new types of fine fibered cotton plants which are in great demand by growers in other republics. Presently, approximately 70 percent of the area of all the fine fibered cotton plant seedlings in our country is planted in Turkmen varieties.

In addition to cotton growing, grain production has been further developed. A number of specialized rice and corn growing farms have been developed. The area sown in these crops has been enlarged, and the best land, fertilizer and equipment are being set aside for them. During the past 10 years, the production of grain has tripled, and that of rice has increased by 90 percent.

A number of measures have been taken in the republic to increase vegetable and melon growing, and cultivation of orchards and vineyards. These measures have contributed to increasing the production and the volume of state purchases of vegetables, melons and potatoes. Vegetable sales were up 70 percent, and melons were up 60 percent in 1981, by comparison with 1971. This permitted their delivery to the all-union fund to be significantly increased.

Great changes have taken place in Turkmenistan animal husbandry. After the victory of the October revolution, Turkmenistan turned from nomadic herding into a large-scale commodity agricultural sector. Entirely new specialties

of socialized animal husbandry were developed--swine, poultry, dairy cattle and karakul sheep breeding. Production of light colored karakul sheep is developing in all regions. Annually more than 700,000 karakul lambskins are sold at the international fur auction. Republic party, soviet and agricultural bodies, consistently implementing the decisions of the March, 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th Party Congresses, have made significant strides in strengthening the fodder base of cattle breeding. In the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 57 animal husbandry complexes to produce meat, milk and eggs commercially have been built and are operational. This permits us to ensure early fulfillment of the plan for state purchases of cattle and poultry products, and to raise the selling weight and productivity of livestock.

The 26th Party Congress armed the toilers of the village with a clear and well-defined program for the struggle to further develop all agricultural sectors and showed the way to the intensification and growth of social production. The May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum became an event of tremendous importance in the life of the party and the country. Its decisions, and the provisions and conclusions of L.I. Brezhnev's report, "On the USSR Food Program for the Period to 1990 and Measures for its implementation," have permanent, truly historical significance. Communists and all workers of Turkmenistan interpreted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the documents which it adopted as an urgent program of action for implementing the party's agrarian policy under contemporary conditions. Republic party, soviet and agricultural bodies are finishing work on developing the republic's Food Program in accordance with the Plenum's decisions. It devotes primary attention to increasing production of agricultural and animal husbandry products, to the search for reserves which facilitate increasing the efficiency of agricultural production and to the decisive transition of agriculture and the entire agricultural-industrial complex to the path of intensive development.

The communist party and Soviet state are steadily implementing the program of economic and social development, the essence of which is expressed in the slogan, "All in the name of man; all for man's benefit."

We in the republic, as throughout the country, are carrying out many-sided work to raise people's material well-being and develop national culture. The annual increase in benefits and payments from the public consumption funds serves as a vivid example of this. For many categories of workers, wages have risen, pensions have been increased, and the material circumstances of families with children are improving. During the past five-year plan, real per capita income rose by more than 12 percent. Our cities and villages are becoming better equipped. Gas and electricity, running water, sewage disposal and central heat have become established features of our way of life.

During the process of communist construction, the Turkmen people have joined in all the achievements of modern civilization. The republic Academy of Sciences is our pride. It has a diversified network of scientific research institutes, in which more than 5,000 scientific associates are working fruitfully, nearly half of whom are doctors and candidates of sciences. The

scientific establishments are successfully working out problems which have important practical significance, not only for the republic's economy, but for the country as a whole, and within the framework of international cooperation. IN Turkmenistan, at one time an almost illiterate land, there have been conducted: international conferences on the social and cultural development of the Central Asian countries, the general assembly of the international union for the protection of nature and natural resources, and the symposium for solar energy use. The Institute on Deserts, unique in our country, has continual courses for raising the qualifications of desert specialists from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Before the October Revolution, there were only seven literate persons per thousand in Turkmenistan. Today the TuSSR is a republic with full literacy. Today there are approximately 2,000 general educational schools, having more than 745,000 students; 12 higher educational institutions; and more than 100 secondary specialized educational institutions and vocational schools. Currently there are more than 100 students for each thousand residents. A large network of cultural and educational establishments is functioning in the cities and villages, which includes 7 theaters, more than 1,000 clubs and club related establishments, 1,300 libraries, 15 museums, and 78 schools of art and music.

Medical workers are making a tremendous contribution to the development of the republic's health. Today almost 8,000 physicians and approximately 20,000 medical assistants are performing health services. A network of sanatoriums, dispensaries and rest homes is developing. Many of these, including the Bayram-Aliyskiy sanatorium for kidney diseases, and the Molla-Kara, Archman, and other health resorts, are well-known throughout the country.

The liberation of women is a historical achievement of socialism. In the past, the Turkmen woman was an oppressed and downtrodden object to be bought and sold, who was deprived of elementary rights. Today she is a full member of socialist society, and an active builder of communism. She labors heroically in all spheres of the economy and makes a valuable contribution to further strengthening the economic and defense might of the Homeland. At this time almost 90,000 women with higher and specialized secondary education are involved in the republic's economy. Women comprise two-fifths of all the scientific associates, including more than 500 doctors and candidates of science. Twelve women were elected as deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 117 as deputies of the republic Supreme Soviet, and more than 11,000 as deputies of local soviets. Sixty-seven women have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Literature and art of Soviet Turkmenistan are developing rapidly, and are enriching the spiritual world of the people with ideas of socialist realism, humanism, friendship and brotherhood of peoples, and Soviet patriotism. The best works of Turkmen national culture have joined the treasurehouse of Soviet multi-national culture. Turkmen masters of culture have created a number of works of literature, music, painting, and film, which have been widely recognized, both in our country and abroad. More than 200 Turkmen literary works were translated into Russian and other languages of the USSR peoples during the 10th Five-Year Plan alone. During the same period, 460 works of Soviet and progressive foreign writers were translated into Turkmen.

The works of B. Kerbabayev, K. Seytliyev, B. Seytakov, Kh. Deryayev, A. Kekilov, Ch. Ashirov, K. Kuliyeu and other writers are well known to Soviet and foreign readers.

The paintings of USSR National Artist I. Klychev, TuSSR National Artists A. Khadzhiyev and Ye. Adamova, and others, which depict the ways of life and work of the Turkmen people, its struggle for peace and for the triumph of the bright ideals of communism, are enjoying tremendous success in republic, all-union, and international exhibitions. While preserving and multiplying the riches of Turkmen folklore, the republic's musicians have created entirely new forms of professional musical works. Genres new to Turkmen music have arisen, including opera, ballet, symphony, oratorio, etc. The popularity of Turkmen films has advanced far beyond the limits of the republic. Many of these films, such as "Decisive Step," "Secrets of the Mukam," "Daughter-in-Law," "The Theft of the Racehorse," "The Dzhamal Tree," and "Papa Returns," have been accorded prizes and diplomas at all-union and international competitions.

Friendship of peoples means friendship of cultures. The creative contacts among masters of culture, literature and art serve as clear proof of the correctness of this popular phrase. The festivals of literature and art of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Uzbekistan; the Armenian music days dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR; the 12th All-Union film festival; and the All-Union festival, "Artists to the Navy," took place in Turkmenistan and were tremendously successful. Such meetings are becoming traditional. They promote mutual enrichment of the cultures of the USSR peoples, their further flourishing, and the workers' patriotic and international education.

It is with deep satisfaction that we state that the processes of integration, mutual influence and mutual enrichment of our nations is constantly developing in all directions, and is acquiring the most varied forms. These include exchange concerts of professional and amateur groups, and participation of workers in discussions, conferences and seminars. The tours of the TuSSR Honored Dance Ensemble; the vocal and instrumental ensemble, "Gunesh;" and other groups to the Ukraine, the cities of Siberia and the nonchernozem, and the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, are invariable successful. These ties were especially strengthened during the nationwide preparation for the USSR 60th Anniversary celebration.

The indissoluble friendship, brotherhood, and mutual assistance of all the nations of our country, led by the great Russian nation, have played a tremendous role in the successes which Soviet Turkmenistan has achieved in socialist reforms, and in the rise and development of its economy, science and culture. Russians and Ukrainians, Uzbeks and Tajiks, Azerbaijanians and Georgians, Belorussians and Kazakhs, Armenians and Kirghiz, representatives of many other nationalities and peoples of our Homeland, are working shoulder to shoulder with the Turkmen people in all branches of the economy. The friendship of nations has become one of the most important factors in speeding up socialist construction. It was further tempered and strengthened in the years of the Great Patriotic War and was a source of the historic victory of the Soviet



people over German Fascism and Japanese Militarism, In those terrible years, the Turkmen people, in unity with the country's other nations, fought heroically and worked selflessly, as models of determination and courage. More than 19,000 soldiers from Turkmenistan were distinguished with combat awards, and 76 were awarded the title, Hero of the Soviet Union.

The great friendship of our peoples was also displayed when Ashkhabad, the republic capital, was destroyed by an earthquake, and when the Chardzhou and the Farabskiy regions suffered from floods. The fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples run through our whole life. They are vividly embodied in traditional socialist competition among Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan, and the oblasts and cities. This competition serves as an effective means of mobilizing the workers to fulfill the plans of communist construction. Competition among the workers of Ashkhabad and Dushanbe, Nebit-Dag and Novaya Kakhovka, the all-union production associations "Turkmengazprom" and "Orenburggazprom," the production association "Kara-Bogazsul'fat," and the Altay Kray Kuchukskiy Sulphate factory, and many other collectives, has become a good tradition. The gigantic construction projects, on which, as a rule, representatives of dozens of USSR peoples and nationalities work, have become practical schools of patriotic and internationalist education. The assistance of the republic's workers in building the BAM (Baykal-Amur Trunk Line), and agricultural establishments in the Mordovskaya ASSR, and in erecting new buildings in Gagarin, is in fulfillment of our patriotic and international duty. These ties have become a good school of labor, moral, and international education, and strengthen fraternal friendship among nations. The moral and psychological atmosphere of the everyday life of the work collectives is permeated with the ideas of internationalism.

Guided by the historical resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee decrees, "on Further Improving Ideological, Political and Educational Work," "On Further Improving Party Studies in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," and "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," party committees and primary party organizations direct their efforts toward further improving all educational work, in order that its contents become more relevant, and its forms answer the contemporary needs and requirements of the Soviet people.

In preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR, party organizations are making efforts to further improve the workers' patriotic and internationalist education and their class solidarity. They are striving to convincingly and thoroughly open wide the great revolutionary transforming force of Marxism-Leninism, the leading role of the working class, and the guiding and leading actions of the Leninist party. Every month a republic day of political unity takes place. Village assemblies, open letter days, and appearances of agitational-propaganda groups of party city and regional committees in labor collectives and residential areas take place in villages. Hammer and Sickle holidays, regional days in oblast centers, and days of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in regional centers have become good traditions. All this allows the spiritual interests and needs of the workers to be most fully satisfied, and is conducive to increasing their social, political, and labor activeness.

We believe that the kindling of religious prejudices is one of the thrusts of the fierce psychological war which the imperialist powers, especially the U.S., have unleashed against our country. Bourgeois propaganda strives in every way possible to compromise the achievements of socialist development in our republic, and to exploit the religious survivals still remaining in the consciousness and behavior of a portion of the people. It does this to ideolize the feudal-patriarchal past, sow ideas of "Islamic revolution," and on this basis inspire nationalistic and anti-Soviet feelings. Therefore, the atheistic education of the workers occupies an important place in the ideological work of the party organization. Lectures, oral journals, individual conversations with religious believers, and scientific and practical conferences are carried out everywhere. Efforts to expose so called "holy places," and the activities of various self-proclaimed sheikhs--religious charlatans--have been strengthened. Active introduction of new, progressive rituals and traditions--at marriage registrations, weddings, births, celebrations for labor veterans, entry of youths into the Soviet army, and harvest holidays--are effective means in the struggle against religious prejudices.

Marxist-Leninist education of communists and non-party people has an important place in forming a communist world outlook, a steadfast way of life, and the high qualities of patriots and internationalists. Involvement in the system of party study broadens the political and cultural outlook of the students, and helps them in elaborating, assuming and implementing personal counter proposals and obligations for economizing. More than 180,000 school and seminar students undertook increased socialist obligations in honor of the USSR 60th Anniversary. They offered and introduced into industry more than 9,000 innovations.

The republic party organization devotes great attention to selecting, training and educating propaganda cadres, and to improving their quality. Now more than 94 percent have higher education. We value the work of propagandists highly, and widely use moral and material incentives for them. The five best have been conferred the honorary title, Honored Cultural Worker of the Turkmen SSR; ten were awarded the honorary certificate of the Presidium of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet. Recently, sixty propagandists of the republic party organization were awarded Leninist certificates and table medals. Among those receiving awards were: A. Ayrapetyants, D. Khodzhik, A. Ivanov, B. Dzhanmamedov, A. Oykorbayev, V. Orlov, K. Arazov, M. Kovalenko, R. Tursunov, and others. These are magnificent masters of party propaganda; staunch ideological warriors of the party.

The workers of Turkmenistan are successfully accomplishing the tasks of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The closer the anniversary of the formation of the USSR comes, the more vivid the glow of competition for a fitting welcome to this all-union holiday.

During the past months of the anniversary year, industrial enterprises have exceeded their plan production targets by tens of millions of rubles. Planned targets have been overfulfilled in generation of electricity and production of oil and gas, industrial carbon, cement, cotton fabric, ready-made garments, and other products.

Rural workers are making a worthy contribution to fulfilling the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Food Program. They are successfully fulfilling the annual plan for government purchases of grain, vegetables, melons, and silkworm cocoons. The sale of grapes, meat, milk and eggs is proceeding better than last year.

The republic's cotton growers, overcoming unfavorable weather conditions, have grown a good crop of raw cotton and are successfully harvesting it. Ashkhabad Oblast, a number of regions, and many farms and work brigades have already fulfilled their plans and met their socialist obligations for sale of raw cotton to the state. Workers in the cotton fields are filled with resolve to sell the state 1,222,000 tons of Turkmen cotton.

Everything that Turkmenistan is now renowned for is directly linked with the many-sided organizational and political work of the republic party organization. It augments the remarkable Bolshevik traditions, and is a firm, fighting detachment of our Leninist party. The party organization is now directing the labor collectives toward daily, persistent struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November, 1982 Central Committee Plenum, and to successfully fulfill the country's Food Program and the plans and socialist obligations of the third year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and of the plan as a whole. Closing ranks still more tightly around our Leninist Party and its Central Committee, and Turkmen people will steadily move forward on the path of communist construction, and attain a further flourishing of our socialist Homeland.

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## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH SECOND SECRETARY ON ROLE OF PARTY INSTRUCTORS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by O. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan: "Closeness to People: Leadership Style and Methods"]

[Text] Contact with the masses, closeness to people, is one of the most important conditions in party work. And it is from that point of view that many people consider the discussion that is being conducted on the pages of PRAVDA concerning the role of the instructors on party committees to be an extremely vital one.

When selecting personnel for this work, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan [CPK], and the republic's party committees, are guided by the principles enunciated at the party congresses and the Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. "It is necessary for the comrades who are promoted to administrative party work to be completely involved in the affairs of the working masses, for them to know not from documents, but from their personal experience, what the vital interests of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals of our country are, for them to know their life and demands, and their interests," was the statement made at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The republic's party committees have at their disposal at the present time well-trained, competent instructors who are rendering effective assistance to the primary party organizations in carrying out the tasks that are confronting them.

Take, for example, Mels Rystayev, instructor at the Dzhambul City Party Committee. He has graduated from a rich school of life. He started as an apparatus specialist at the phosphorus plant and worked as a foreman, shift chief, and senior technologist. He was elected member of the bureau of the shop's party organization. He was noticed and was recommended for party work. Rystayev visits the party organizations of the chemical plants and a number of other enterprises. An experienced engineer-technologist, with an excellent knowledge of complicated problems of chemical production, he knows how to evaluate precisely the situation at the plants in his branch and to find unused reserves.

At the Novozhambul Phosphorus Plant at one time, shop No. 7 was lagging behind. The plan for producing important output was being disrupted. At that time M. Rystayev helped the Communist Party members to analyze carefully the state of affairs and the reasons for the disruption. It was learned that individual

sectors were not completely manned with experienced personnel, and were being headed by people who did not enjoy authority among the workers. A thorough discussion of this took place at a session of the party bureau. With the participation of the instructor, it was possible to achieve a considerable increase in the role played by the party members in the decisive sectors of production. As a result the shop started operating rhythmically, and soon it became one of the advanced shops.

One might say that this is a typical example. In this city party committee, all 23 instructors have graduated from institutions of higher learning and, prior to their arrival at the committee, had practical work experience at enterprises and participated actively in social life. And although half the instructors are young people, they enjoy well-deserved authority in the primary party organizations.

Last year the vegetable husbandrymen of Kazakhstan had bad luck with the weather. But even under the complicated conditions, the republic made a considerable contribution to the country's food resources. An example that is especially instructive is that of Kustanay Oblast. Multiplying the glorious traditions of the first people on the virgin lands, its workers grew a fine harvest and, in an organized manner, carried out the harvesting and loading into the state's granaries of 4,261,000 tons of high-grade grain, which is 1,108,000 tons more than the established plan. More than 96 percent was made up of strong, hard, and other valuable varieties of wheat. And, in the fact that the oblast's workers marked the year of the adopting of the USSR Food Program by achieving a major victory, a role of no small importance was played by the primary party organizations and the party committees, and their combat detachment of instructors.

What are the oblast's instructor cadres like today? Out of 192 persons, 170 have higher education, and every third one is a specialist in agricultural production. During the most strenuous days of harvesting, the workers in the rural rayon committees were becoming assistants for the combine operators, and some of them, when necessary, also sat behind the wheel, driving the machines.

People might object to me: it's not mandatory for an instructor to work on a combine. Of course it is not mandatory. But in situations when every hour of fine weather has to be accounted for, when the personal example of the party worker is necessary, they act correctly. One should not forget that a party worker cannot be indifferent to the fate of a particular job.

Real authority is not given to the party committee instructor along with his assignment. It is confirmed by his own labor and knowledge, by the faithfulness of his word, by his personal behavior. I recall the following incident. An instructor from the party's oblast committee arrived at the construction site of a large-scale animal-husbandry complex, the construction of which was being carried in a far from brilliant manner. After a cursory discussion, he called a meeting in the small office of the brigade leaders, foremen, and the administrators of the construction project in order to discuss the progress of the operations. During the exchange of opinions, he would ask questions and make sharp comments, frequently interrupting the speakers and would make improper remarks. But when they departed for the construction area, the instructor retreated to the background, and behaved in a very disoriented manner. After he left, the specialists said indignantly, "He tried to teach us, but, all things considered, he doesn't seem to have a very good grasp of the situation."

Yes, the instructor's authority is determined primarily by his knowledge of the job at hand. It is not by accident that, among that category of party workers, during recent years there has been a considerable increase in the number of specialists in the national economy. Whereas several years ago the number of them with higher education in the republic was slightly more than 78 percent, at the present time that number is 93 percent. More than half the instructors are specialists in agriculture, industry, and transportation. They also include candidates of sciences.

But knowledge, even knowledge that is the most thoroughgoing, is still not everything. What is needed is the fusion of that knowledge and practical life. Instructing means teaching and helping. And, when one thinks about the best instructors in our republic, their strength shows itself specifically in their ability to organize the job and to eliminate any shortcomings that have been revealed. That is the kind of person that Marat Belyalovich Zhanaydarov is, for example. He is an instructor at the Ruzayevskiy Rayon Party Committee, Kokchetav Oblast. He has been assigned 11 primary party organizations, which have more than 300 Communist Party members. And he manages to visit everywhere: on the animal farms and in the field, at meetings and party bureau sessions. His notebook is filled with notations, questions, and requests. On the Parizhskaya Kommuna Sovkhoz, for example, poor use was being made of the power of party meetings. M. Zhanaydarov carefully studied the situation and had discussions with the Communist Party members and the administrators of the farm. Then, together with the activists, he prepared a regular meeting. The meeting was lively and interesting one, during which the participants engaged in self-criticism. Since then the level of the meetings has risen there.

A good instructor is distinguished, as a rule, by his ability to sense problems as they are just on the point of arising, to give the correct evaluation of their importance, to develop the necessary steps to resolve them, and to carry them out persistently. For example, long before others, the party organizations of East Kazakhstan Oblast began work to increase the responsibility borne by the labor collectives for the fulfillment of contractual obligations. A large amount of credit for this belongs to the Construction Department of the party's oblast committee, and particularly to instructor Yuriy Filippovich Sladkov, who is an excellent expert in the branch.

Of course, the instructor's strength lies in his ability to work with people. They respond to his frankness by being frank themselves, and respond to his sympathetic attitude and concern by working zealously, with active creativity. All he has to do is to partition himself off from the people, and there is no party worker, in the full sense of those words. Once there was a comrade like that in one of the rayon committees of Guryev Oblast. During his trips he would meet only with the sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen. He would surround himself with flatterers and bootlickers and he knew practically nothing about the life of the party organizations. He let everything slip from his control until once a serious situation was created. Naturally he was unable to analyze the reasons for it, and so he made incorrect conclusions, thus confusing the party committee. It became obvious that it was completely impossible to retain him as an instructor.

We strive for a situation in which the instructors spend a considerable amount of their time in labor collectives. Only in this instance can they gain a

thorough knowledge of the situation in the outlying areas, penetrate deeply into the complexity of human interrelations and characters, and become enriched with experience and knowledge. We direct the workers in the party committees at being not simply guest-role performers, speaking to people, so to speak, on the run. Visits to the party organizations are not an end in themselves. The most important thing is the providing of assistance to party members in improving their work. Therefore it is necessary to think out, ahead of time, the plan of actions: who to meet, and what to do? Oral reports by the instructors about their trips increase their responsibility.

Every day the instructor has to decide a large number of questions, large and small. In order to have time to do as much as possible, he frequently has to make use of his evening hours also, and to work on Saturdays. In letters printed in PRAVDA, instructors justly complain that sometimes they have to do more work with papers, rather than with people. Unfortunately, things like that happen with us. In certain party committees, there is almost no measure that is prepared without extensive written statements, the preparation of which absorbs a large amount of time. Of course, there are all kinds of statements. Sometimes you absolutely need one, but other times people engage in the collection of unnecessary information, "just in case."

We give a well-principled evaluation to this kind of paper-shuffling. At plenums of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, sharp criticism has been directed several times at the administrators who engage in the "forming of a collection" of all kinds of information. Recently, in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, a time-motion study was conducted to determine how much work time the instructors at one of the city committees and one of the rayon committees of the party expended. The analysis of the obtained data indicated that serious shortcomings were present in organizing the work. Steps were taken to free the apparatus of the excessive workloads involving paperwork and office correspondence.

When showing concern for raising the ideological-political and business level of the instructors, we currently pay special attention to the cadres at the rayon level, because, in the implementation of the Food Program, a very important role has been assigned to the party's rural rayon committees. Agricultural departments have been created there. This measure considerably reinforced the rural party committees. But now I would like to mention something else. Taking into consideration the complexity and variety of the tasks to be resolved in the rayon, it would be a good idea, in our opinion, to print more books about party work in rural areas and about the experience gained by the instructors at rural rayon committees.

The November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee defined the key problems that require the special attention of the party committees and organizations, and of all the party members. Improving the management of the economy, reinforcing discipline, and developing the active participation of the working masses are our duty. And the success depends largely upon the instructors at the party committees.

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## REGIONAL

### UKRAINIAN OBKOM SECRETARY ON FARM COST-EFFECTIVENESS

PM191659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 83 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Ye. Kachalovskiy, first secretary of Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainian CP Obkom, under the rubric "The Food Program: Tasks, Practice, Problems": "Not Regardless of the Cost"]

[Text] Hero of Socialist Labor I.G. Kisenko has headed the Pobeda Kolkhoz for more than 40 years. On embarking on any new task, be it the construction of a livestock unit or workshop or the acquisition of machines or equipment, Ivan Grigoryevich asks the specialists without fail: "Let us consider again: What will it cost us, what will it give us."

The return on every ruble invested in production--that is the basic measure of the quality of the work of each subunit and each specialists. The Kolkhoz has repeatedly emerged as winner in all-union socialist competition. Even in unfavorable years it has fulfilled and overfulfilled plans. And not regardless of the cost, but with the lowest possible expenditure of labor and resources. It is well known that it pays to look after your money. And the chairman, specialists and all the Kolkhoz members never forget that.

Since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum R3.7 billion has been invested in our Oblast's agriculture. Fixed capital and the area of irrigated land have almost quadrupled and deliveries of mineral fertilizers have increased. The average annual gross output in the 10th 5-year plan was more than twice what it was in the 7th.

The Oblast Party organization's efforts are aimed at augmenting what has been achieved and improving the qualitative indicators of the work of Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and all components in the agroindustrial complex. We attach particular significance to increasing the efficiency of agriculture and strengthening its economy. Thus the average annual output per worker has increased by 52.8 percent since 1965. Labor expenditure has fallen significantly. This is secured by the transfer of sectors onto an industrial footing, the introduction of progressive techniques and the comprehensive mechanization of operations.

At the same time the saturation of the countryside with machinery and equipment has led to an increase in the prime cost of output. Prices for machines have increased and purchasing of machines has required additional expenditure. More-



over there has been a preferential increase in labor remuneration compared with labor productivity. The increase in the financial income of rural dwellers in itself indicates an improvement in the level of their well-being. At the same time the increase in remuneration must be more closely dependent on end results. Party committees and bureaus and all rural communists are striving to improve the organization of production and introduce progressive forms of organization widely, including the collective, team contract.

The frontrunners' experience shows that, whatever the weather conditions, you can ensure a stable increase in harvests, milk yields and weight gains and the strengthening of the economy. It is important for the return on land to increase more rapidly than expenditure.

This is the course pursued by I. Kisenko and the specialists and party organization of the aforementioned Pobeda Kolkhoz. Here, for instance, they are consistently assimilating autonomous financing within the farm. Subunit leaders and party committee members are cultivating in every working person the ability to calculate, compare and analyze.

The Obkom and primary party organizations study the experience of frontrunners and propagandize it widely. We attach particular significance to analyzing prime cost and seeking ways of reducing it.

We channel the efforts of communists and all arable farmers and stockmen into obtaining more grain, meat and milk of better quality for a lower expenditure of labor, materials and resources. This is no easy task. Take livestock units, for instance. Here in recent years there has been an increase in the proportion of the prime cost of output accounted for by fodder. Thus, fodder accounts for 55 percent of total expenditure on meat in the Oblast. That is a lot. How can this be rectified? The solution must be sought in increasing procurements of our own fodder. We are striving to ensure that each farm obtains all the basic components of animal rations itself.

The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum gave Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes wide opportunities, particularly on questions of planning and economic incentives. Many leaders make skillful use of these incentives and in particular display concern for ensuring the most advantageous structure of sowings. The course of efficiency, quality and consistent fulfillment of the food program was reaffirmed by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. Much work must be done to implement it. There are still farms which have not made it a rule to calculate their reserves. Such farms often make miscalculations in their economy. For instance, the structure of sowings. In some places they have excluded pulse crops. Too much trouble, they say. You have to get hold of the seeds or else worry about growing them yourself. In a word, the harvest of fodder protein has been reduced. But without that protein you cannot improve livestock raising and make output cheaper.

The Party Obkom and the Oblispolkom are no substitute for local initiative. At the same time we strive to ensure that the structure of the sowings is scientifically and economically substantiated, accords with the farm's requirements for good quality fodder, "fits in" with crop rotations and, of course, guarantees the fulfillment of state orders for output.

There are other reserves too. We know from experience that the cheapest and at the same time more valuable fodder crops are perennial grasses. We are striving to extend the area devoted to these crops. Now they occupy nearly 35 percent of the fodder area.

Natural meadows and pastures could also yield more fodder. There are more than 300,000 hectares of them in our Oblast. An average of some quintals of fodder units could be obtained from each hectare with only insignificant expenditure on improvement. But here again there are difficulties: there is no machinery to carry out the sowing and gather the harvest from noncultivated land.

Giving livestock whole grain and untreated straw is rare now. Much is being done to transfer production onto an industrial footing. The Oblast has 13 inter-kolkhoz mixed feed plants and will have 20 by the end of the 5-year plan. In Verkhnedneprovsk a carotene production shop has reached its planned capacity. Two meat-and-bone meal plants are in operation. In a word, solid base is being created. But industry too must help the countryside more actively. This applies particularly to chemical workers: there are not enough mineral supplements for enriching feed grain.

The Oblast's Sovkhozes and Kolkhozes are also thinking about how to organize the servicing of machines more economically. Expenditure on repairs is still too great. And it has increased considerably in the last decade. Selkhoztekhnika Associations display insufficient concern for the end result of production in the fields and at livestock units. In a number of instances their role merely amounts to delivering spare parts, although they demand money from the farms for repair work allegedly carried out. Hence the increased cost of output. The Party Obkom and Raykoms are trying to impose proper orders here and call on communists and leaders in this service to display more concern for the interests of their partners the arable and livestock farmers. Such disruptions in mutual relations will also be eliminated by the agroindustrial associations now being created.

Take another aspect. Nearly half of the prime cost of meat and milk is accounted for by "other expenditure," amortization and current repairs on premises. The Lenin Kolkhoz in Vasilkovskiy rayon supplies pig meat. These "other expenses" amount to R15.8 per quintal of output for this farm. Why so much? They have a new complex made of prefabricated structures which is, as they say, the last word in technology. It is considerably more costly than a brick structure. Moreover the premises are cold, since the floors are ferroconcrete.

"In order to heat the livestock areas we have installed a special boiler and we use much fuel," V. Gorbunov, chairman of the Kolkhoz, explains. "Of course, the prime cost of meat has increased."

The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum outlined measures to make rural construction cheaper. We are beginning to use local materials and brick more. The USSR Gosstroy must also display more concern to provide cheaper designs. Livestock premises are very metals-intensive and inconvenient for modernization. Because of the high cost, construction often lasts several years.

All these are undoubtedly serious arguments in favor of reviewing the mutual relations which have grown up between Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes and the organizations which service them. These last must not look at things from their "ivory tower," they must take account of the farm's interests above all. The party has outlined and is consistently implementing major measures to improve the management of all components of the agroindustrial complex. It is no easy matter to channel everyone's activity in the necessary direction. And there are many problems here. But it is also clear that the more rapidly we strive to ensure that the ruble works to its full capacity all along the line, the more successfully we will make progress in the rural economy.

The Obkom and its bureau are constantly increasing the responsibility of communists who are leaders of enterprises servicing kolkhozes and Sovkhozes for the efficient fulfillment of contract commitments to the countryside and for high end results. Such topics are regularly on the agenda for meetings of party organizations of the Selkhoztekhnika and Selkhozkhimiya and construction subunits.

We do not confine matters to individual, separate measures. The Oblast has elaborated and is widely introducing a comprehensive system for monitoring the quality of agricultural output and the efficient utilization of resources. Many of its elements are discussed above. The system is being improved and enlarged in the light of the tasks and requirements of the agroindustrial complex. But it is already giving results.

Party, Soviet and economic organs in our Oblast strive in their practical activity to do all they can to implement the country's food program and achieve this for the lowest expenditure possible.

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REGIONAL

UKRAINE, BELORUSSIA AND MOLDAVIA OBSERVE MILITIA DAY

Ukrainian MVD Minister's Statements

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Lt Gen Militia I. Gladush, UkSSR minister of internal affairs:  
"On Guard for Law and Order"]

[Excerpts] Our Soviet conditions today provide militia personnel with broad opportunities to make use of the most effective means in the struggle against crime--social preventive measures, prevention of law violations. We are firmly convinced that this course is correct and corresponds to the current stage in our society's development. And in this regard we are devoting particular attention to minors, to those juveniles who are called--sometimes not entirely correctly, in our view--difficult. This is most gratifying and very necessary work which, in our deep conviction, also is the most necessary and shortest way to eradicate crime.

The struggle to correct an errant [ostupivshiysya] juvenile often is difficult. Capt Militia N. F. Debeyko--chief of inspection for minor affairs of the Bershadskiy ROVD [Rayon Department of Internal Affairs] in Vinnitsa Oblast--has devoted over 15 years to this work. Far from everyone whom Nataliya Fedorovna has helped understood her good intentions at first. Thus it was with juvenile Aleksey K. His stepfather often drank too much and brawled. The boy, fearing his fists, ran away from home. The situation in this family could not be permitted to become more complicated. They sent Alesha to a vocational school, but he studied irregularly and quit his training repeatedly. Together with the board, Nataliya Fedorovna was able to exert influence on the juvenile all the same. Alesha set foot firmly on the road to correction. And the key to his heart was goodness, sincere sympathy, and unselfish assistance.

Circumstances turned out to be difficult for her second charge--Alesha N. had no father. But today, after successfully completing the Dzhulinskaya secondary school, he has remained to work on a kolkhoz. Just in the course of a year, 26 juveniles were crossed off the register after being corrected with the help of Nataliya Fedorovna.

Many women teachers work in this way in the militia.

Favorable opportunities for further improving the effectiveness of preventive work were disclosed by the CPSU Central Committee decree "On improving work to maintain law and order and intensify the struggle against law violations." This most important document emphasizes the necessity of unified activity by party, soviet, economic and administrative organs and the public in the struggle against law violations.

Positive experience has been accumulated in many of the republic's cities and settlements in preventing antisocial manifestations, based on a unified front in the activities of organs and organizations concerned, operating in accordance with coordinated overall plans. Councils for the prevention of law violations at workplaces and residences have proved to be successful forms of interaction by the militia and the public.

Prevention councils have been functioning for over 10 years in the Makeyevka Mine Administration imeni 25th CPSU Congress in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon. "It is now difficult to imagine how party and trade union organizations and the administration of our mines managed without this extremely necessary and important organization," states Nikolay Ivanovich Pokrov, secretary of the mine administration's party committee. "The prevention councils have firmly become a part of life in the mines, acting like coordinating and organizing centers to reinforce labor and social discipline."

Precautionary and preventive work requires that militia collaborators have new professional qualities. For this reason, more and more teachers, psychologists, economists and other specialists in the national economy are working in internal affairs organs, together with specialists having the traditional education of lawyers and jurists. The militia has at its disposal good scientific, material and technical, transportation, criminal law, and other capabilities to successfully resolve specific tasks in the struggle against crime.

The majority of militia subunits have come to their holiday with good results. In many of the republic's cities and settlements, public order has been reinforced and the struggle against drunkenness and other negative manifestations has been intensified. Effectiveness in the response of criminal investigation department personnel, BKhSS Combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation, and investigation of calls concerning crimes that have been committed has been improved. Much attention is being devoted to further improving organizational work and increasing the effectiveness of operational and official activity as a whole.

Public order volunteers render much assistance to the militia. Persons with red armbands may be seen every day on the streets of all the republic's cities and settlements. Combined patrolling by personnel of internal affairs organs with the public order volunteers doubles and triples the militia's capabilities in preventing and exposing crimes. Many volunteer guards of law and order, carrying out their civic duty, are selflessly fighting theft, drunkenness, hooliganism, and other antipodes of Soviet morality.

The guarantee of success in the militia's work is in party leadership. The warm words spoken from the platform of the party's 26th congress by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev concerning personnel of internal affairs organs received a warm response in the heart of each militia enlisted man and officer and has contributed to the sharp acceleration in the struggle against crime and in ensuring the maintenance of public order.

Owing to the party's continuing concern for internal affairs organs and sub-units, all the necessary conditions have been established for successful solution of the tasks with which they have been charged. This is why today, on the 65th anniversary of the Soviet militia, we want to express to the party our warm gratitude for recognizing the importance of our work and for its continuing support. The republic's internal affairs personnel will continue to staunchly stand on guard for law and order and will do everything to deserve the confidence of the party and the confidence of the people.

#### Belorussian Deputy Minister's Interview

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Interview with Maj Gen Militia P. S. Zhuk, BSSR deputy minister of internal affairs, by SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA correspondent on the occasion of Soviet Militia Day, 10 November: "On Guard for Legality and Law and Order"]

[Excerpts] [Question] "Tell us, please, about the successes with which Belorussian militia personnel are welcoming their occupational holiday."

[Answer] "In recent years a number of steps have been taken to improve the militia's work and to reinforce its effectiveness and the mobility of its operations under conditions of changing circumstances. The patrol and traffic direction service [patrul'no-postovaya sluzhba] has been reinforced significantly. In all cities of the republic, it has been organized in accordance with a unified plan, under which the efforts of the militia and public order volunteers are united in maintaining public order. The extent to which the militia is technically equipped has been increased. It is armed with the latest achievements of science and technology, making it possible to detect and record invisible traces. Experts have at their disposal special microscopes, equipment for microphotography, image converters [elektronno-opticheskiye preobrazovateli], and computers."

Our associates are guided in their activity by the positions expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: "In reinforcing socialist legality and law and order, the judicial organs, the courts, procurators' offices, and the Soviet militia have a high responsibility. The professional knowledge of the personnel of these organs must be combined with civic courage, incorruptibility and fairness. Only such persons can carry out the important responsibilities with which they have been entrusted."

The absolute majority of militia employees are honestly and conscientiously performing their official duty and are vigilantly standing guard over the labor and peace of the working people.

The number of excellent workers and first-class specialists in internal affairs organs is increasing from year to year. Owing to the purposeful activity of militia organs in the republic, a reduction in the number of law violations is being registered, which is a good basis for further improvement in all activity to maintain law and order.

A system of law violation prevention has been formed. Its important links are the prevention councils of labor collectives and public order stations [obshchestvennyye punkty okhrany poryadka]. The overall plans for prevention being developed by party and soviet organs, in which measures of economic, social, legal and ideological influence on negative processes are stipulated, are the organizational basis of precautionary and preventive work.

The overall planning of educational work and the establishment of public order stations and prevention councils have increased the role of educational factors in overcoming antisocial manifestations. In this way, the necessary conditions have been created for the general organization of a broad and effective system of law violation prevention.

Social prevention has been continuously improved in recent years, it has acquired specific forms and methods, and it has been developed into a sufficiently harmonious system of both general and individual measures. At present, the task involves more active development and improvement in the entire system and organizational maintenance of the effectiveness of preventive measures.

The public order stations, as an organizational form of the combined efforts of state organs and public organizations which has proved its value in preventing law violations at citizens' places of residence, are becoming the most important link in this system. Situated in the microrayons of cities and settlements which have traditionally taken shape, they are making it possible to bring together all forces and to purposefully direct them at the implementation of both general and individual measures. The public order stations have the means to cover by differentiated influence all persons who permit a deviation of conduct from the norm and to define concretely and specialize preventive work. There are 2,142 public stations functioning in the republic, 1,815 of which are in rural localities. The active utilization of their resources in conducting individual prevention work has in many respects contributed to improvement in public order in the microrayons. No crimes have been committed this year on the territory of 367 of them.

It should be stated, however, that we still have not done everything to implement the tasks set by the party to eradicate crime and its causes, the things that give rise to it. Cases of inefficient solution of problems are being encountered, which attests to the inadequate preparation of our individual associates, and formalism has not been overcome in the organization

of a movement for settlements and enterprises of model public order, and in the work of some bases [opornyye punkty]. We will persistently succeed in eliminating these and other shortcomings.

By patterning its work in full conformity with the Constitution of the USSR, the republic's internal affairs organs will continue to vigilantly stand guard for citizens' constitutional rights, persistently ensure citizens' strict observance of their responsibilities to society, and take decisive measures against those who violate Soviet laws.

Taking advantage of the occasion, I congratulate all militia personnel and our energetic assistants--the public order volunteers and members of Komsomol operations detachments--on Soviet Militia Day, and wish them good health and new successes in the work for the welfare of our socialist state and its citizens.

#### Moldavian MVD Officials' Discussion

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 4

[Discussion on the occasion of Soviet Militia Day held in the editorial offices of SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 9 November, including statements by Lt Gen Militia N. M. Bradulov, MSSR minister of internal affairs, other militia personnel: "In the Service of Law and Order"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of Soviet Militia Day, a group of the republic's leading internal affairs personnel visited the editorial offices of SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA. There was an interesting discussion on the tasks of the militia and its strenuous routine.

"The Soviet militia, established on Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's initiative on the third day after the victory of the October Revolution, faithfully and staunchly serves its people and the cause of the Communist Party," stated Lt Gen Militia N. M. Bradulov, MSSR Minister of Internal Affairs, who opened the meeting. "Different tasks have faced its associates at various stages of socialist construction, but one has continued to be the main task--to reliably protect the interests of the state, legal rights, and the honor and dignity of Soviet citizens."

This year we are observing Soviet Militia Day guided by preparation for a most important event in the country's history--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This demands a great deal of the personnel of internal affairs organs. Persons in a militia uniform must be active fighters for the triumph of communist ideals, possess high standards and professional skill, and treat the working man, the Soviet citizen, with deep respect. Adherence to principle, moral purity, intolerance of evil and injustice, and warm-heartedness--these are the characteristics of the soldier of law and order.



The level of training of militia personnel has been increased appreciably. It is sufficient to say that about 95 percent of the privates and noncommissioned officers have a complete secondary education.

Moldavian militia personnel have everything necessary at their disposal to successfully carry out the tasks set for them. The extent of scientific and technical and transportation equipment of the city and rayon departments of internal affairs has been significantly improved, and the activities of criminal investigation departments, the OBKhSS [Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation], Gosavtoinspektzii [State Motor Vehicle Inspection], and other services and subunits are being improved.

One of the principal orientations of the militia's work consists of preventing crimes. The assistance and support of the public is invaluable in this. Overall plans to prevent law violations, closely coordinated with national economic tasks and plans for social development and communist education, are the basis for interaction.

"Actively take part in the struggle to turn Kishinev into a city of model order--that is the motto of the capital's militia," Col Militia M. Kitsul, chief of the Internal Affairs Administration of the gorispolkom, stated in his address. "Law and order has been improved, and there is less crime in the capital. This is the result of well-thought-out, purposeful prevention work, the enlisting of public order volunteers, Komsomol operations detachments, and other public formations to maintain order in microrayons and rest areas."

Modern achievements of science are utilized in the militia's daily work. While previously the location of an incident was inspected "by eye," now an entire criminological laboratory goes there. Lt Col Militia V. Karpenyuk, deputy chief of the Criminal Investigation Administration of the MSSR MVD, spoke about this in his statement. The notion that criminal investigation personnel expose criminals almost with ease has been created among some persons. But after all, these matters involve the greatest amount of work and sleepless nights. And not only equipment, but experience, knowledge of psychology, and the ability to make contact with people helps, too.

The family, the school, the VUZ, the labor collective--this is the chain in the formation, the molding, of a citizen. It is very important to extend the hand of assistance to the juvenile in time here.

Such is the constant concern of Lt Militia V. Bortnik, inspector for minor affairs of the Novoanenskiy ROVD [Rayon Department of Internal Affairs]. He is a philologist by training. But when they suggested that he transfer to inspection for minor affairs, he did not hesitate for long.

Establishing contact with a juvenile--this is, perhaps, the most complicated task. Especially with those who are called "pedagogically neglected." These are the kinds of tasks Valeriy must resolve. And sometimes he goes through

some difficult moments. As in this case:

...An upper-class student committed a crime. And how many times had he had a heart-to-heart talk with him, called at his home, and taken an interest in his behavior! And at the last moment his friends "won him over" all the same. He looked into this for a long time; what was the mistake? It must not be repeated, you know; you are dealing with human spirit which has not become stronger.

Col Militia V. Nikolayev, chief of the Political Education Department of the MSSR MVD, spoke in his statement about the role of the mass media in improving the authority of the Soviet militia and in increasing its ties with the public. He stressed that internal affairs organ personnel also support close contacts with literary and art workers. Writers, poets, composers and artists regularly visit militia associates. It has already become an annual tradition to hold an "Always on Alert" art exhibition. An exhibition of the works of Moldavian black-and-white artists dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has now been opened in the MSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs building. Collection of materials has begun for a future museum on the history of the Moldavian militia.

Each statement at the meeting revealed one of the facets of militia activity. Capt Militia N. Nikoara, chief of the Investigation Department of the Floreshtskiy ROVD, and Jr Lt Militia V. Syrgiy, senior inspector of the road patrol service, also shared interesting thoughts about the guards of law and order.

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BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN MOONSHINE PENALTIES--The UkSSR Ministry of Justice [has ruled] on the report "Free to Moonshiners." Acknowledging the criticism, the judicial organs of Kharkov Oblast have stepped up the struggle against moonshining. The UkSSR Ministry of Justice announces that the report (No 293/294) has been acknowledged to be correct. At the meeting of the collegium, shortcomings in their work were sternly pointed out to Comrade Klyuchko, chief of the justice department of the Kharkov Oblispolkom, and his deputy. The people's courts of Kharkov Oblast were ordered to thoroughly analyze judicial practice in moonshining matters and to discuss the results in coordination conferences of employees of law enforcement organs in cities and rayons, and to take effective steps to increase the effectiveness of prevention work and to ensure timely and qualitative consideration of matters of this type in the courts. Under the sentence of the people's court, citizen Yefimenko, whom the report concerned, was condemned to 3 years' deprivation of freedom with the condition of compulsory labor in places determined by the organs in charge of carrying out the sentences, and with confiscation of all her property, as well as 7,000 rubles more. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 82 p 17 8936

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